

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

## College more important today, but too expensive, poll says

Daily News • 8/31/87

By LAWRENCE KILMAN  
Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK — Most Americans say a college education is more important than ever, but they question whether colleges give good value for the dollar, according to a Media General-Associated Press poll.

A college education is too expensive, given the quality of education provided, according to a majority in the poll. Money, and not ability, is often the major variable in choosing where a child goes to school.

About seven in 10 of the 1,348 adult Americans in the nationwide telephone poll said a college education is more important today than it was in the past.

Nevertheless, nearly six in 10 respondents said tuition at most private colleges was too high for the quality of education provided, while 51 percent felt the same way about public-school tuitions.

Only 21 percent thought private schools charged the right amount; 32 percent thought public-school tuition was a fair value.

Six in 10 respondents said they

would be disappointed if their children did not want to go to college. But most — 63 percent — said financial considerations would limit where their children could go to school. About one-third of respondents said they could send their children to any school regardless of the cost.

Interestingly, high-school dropouts in the poll were slightly more likely than college graduates to say college was more important today than it was in the past.

Also, those respondents who are taking courses at public colleges or universities were more likely than others to say that public schools offered a good value for the dollar. But those taking courses at private schools were slightly more likely than others to say tuition was too high for the quality of education provided at those schools.

Respondents in the Media General-Associated Press poll included a random, scientific sampling of 1,348 adults across the country June 1-10. As with all sample surveys, the results of Media General-AP telephone polls can vary from the opinions of all Americans because of chance variation in the sample.

For a poll based on about 1,300 interviews, the results are subject to an error margin of 3 percentage points either way because of chance variations in the sample. That is, if one could have questioned all Americans with telephones, there is only 1 chance in 20 that the findings would vary from the results of polls such as this one by more than 3 percentage points.

Of course, the results could differ from other polls for several reasons. Differences in exact wording of questions, in the timing of interviews and in the interview methods could also cause variations.

Media General Inc., a communications company based in Richmond, Va., publishes The Richmond Times-Dispatch and The Richmond News Leader; The Tampa (Fla.) Tribune; and The Winston-Salem Journal in North Carolina. The company's television stations are WXFL in Tampa, WCBD in Charleston, S.C., and WJKS in Jacksonville, Fla.

# Education called the key if states are to compete in today's global economy

By KEN SHAPERO  
and GEORGE GRAVES  
Staff Writers

Common Journal 9/1/87

The United States must start to "think for a living" or face a bleak future competing for basic industrial jobs with foreign countries where wages are a tenth of what they are in America, state leaders were told yesterday.

Three experts in education and technology addressed a roundtable discussion at a session of the Southern Governors' Association yesterday. And they left no doubt that states must improve their educational systems to compete in a global economy and keep pace with ever-changing technology.

The U.S. has already lost the battle for new, basic-skills industrial jobs in the world labor market, said Marc Tucker, executive director of the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy.

Americans can't count on maintaining their standard of living with just basic skills. New jobs will require workers to be analytical, flexible and creative, he said.

"We have to have vision," Tucker said. "Our nation has to be one that thinks for a living."

States will have to provide continuing education for workers who are displaced by new technology or by the export of jobs, said David Mowery, chairman of the Panel on Technology and Employment at the National Academy of Sciences.

"We have to improve the ability of the individual to adjust to get a new job," he said.

At the same time, Tucker said, "Our children must be creative and imaginative. They must be able to cooperate and collaborate."

And their teachers must have the same attributes, he said.

States will have to offer incentives to teachers to do a better job.

"We have to build a new educational system, not fix the old one," he said.

Tucker suggested a new compact between state officials and teachers: In return for dramatic salary increases and greater autonomy in the classroom, Tucker said teachers must agree to accept higher stan-

dards for themselves and to take responsibility for student performance.

"We need a performance standard," he said.

Tucker's prescription set off the liveliest debate of the afternoon session.

"It sounds like what you're talking about is an education revolution in this country," said West Virginia Gov. Arch L. Moore Jr. Moore said he believes education needs to be improved, but said he's not sure Tucker's plan would work in West Virginia.

"I want to enlist, but how does it help my 2 million people," he said.

"I don't see that you have much choice, governor," replied Tucker.

After the session, Moore said that he believes manufacturing jobs will return to the United States eventually, in spite of low labor costs overseas.

"The world is round," he said. "We do compete and we compete well."

The group of 19 governors is meeting in Louisville through today to discuss government policy designed to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Earlier yesterday, Kentucky Gov. Martha Layne Collins told her fel-

low executives that high-tech business development doesn't necessarily mean the design and manufacture of computers.

For much of the South, she said, "high tech" should mean the application of the latest equipment to traditional businesses. "The feed store should be high tech," said Collins.

"The hardware store on Main Street. The coal mine. The carpet mill. Every factory. Every business."

Some businesses in rural, even remote, areas could extend their sales reach through computers and phones, said Collins. "We're near the day when every telephone jack will be an economic-development tool."

Collins noted that the South, currently lagging other parts of the nation in prosperity, does have its truly high-tech concentrations. One is North Carolina's much publicized Research Triangle, where first-rate research universities have fed development.

"But we know Research Triangle cannot be a model for development in every part of the South," said Collins.

She said state government's job is to encourage existing businesses and industries to upgrade their technology.

Collins and the other governors, with their entourages, toured the high-tech exhibits in the Commonwealth Convention Center yesterday morning.

At Humana Inc.'s hospital technology display, Delaware Gov. Michael N. Castle found himself prodded, pushed and pricked — his finger, anyway. He gamely offered up a few drops of his blood for a quick cholesterol test. Afterward, he said his cholesterol had been normal but he wouldn't divulge the figure.

So, apparently, was his proportion of body fat. He took off a sock and shoe so an attendant could send a mild electric current through his body.

But Castle balked when he was urged to lie in a Clinitron II, which looked something like a modernistic bathtub — or coffin.

The moving mattress, which at first felt like a water bed, holds tiny, billowing beads pushed around by air pressure. The rippling softness is to prevent bed sores in patients confined to beds for a long time.

When Castle greeted an attendant's suggestion that he get into the Clinitron with an emphatic "No," former Mississippi Gov. William Winter dived in. The attendant rolled him around and he soon bounded out, to onlookers' applause.

# Sharper student skills urged at Southern governors' meeting

By Jacqueline Duke

Herald-Leader staff writer 9-1-87

LOUISVILLE — Schoolchildren will need to learn more than just basic skills to succeed in the workplace of the future, an education researcher told the Southern Governors' Association yesterday.

"We have to have a nation of kids coming out of our high schools who can think, who have strong conceptual skills, who are creative and imaginative," said Marc Tucker, executive director of the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy.

Tucker was one of three education experts who spoke at a session on education and training at the association's annual meeting. Yesterday, Southern leaders also heard Arthur Levitt Jr., chairman of the American Stock Exchange, discuss how changes in technology have changed the world economy and what the United States needs to do to compete.

Education, technology and their interdependence are the focus of discussions by the Southern governors.

Tucker advocated a total redesign of the American education system, from the role of government to classroom philosophies. Teachers, he said, should have the same characteristics as the students they turn out. In return for higher salaries, teachers should be even more competent and have greater responsibility for the quality of students they produce, Tucker said.

He also said U.S. workers cannot hope to compete with foreign laborers who work longer hours, receive less pay and have a lower standard of living.

"We have to leave the routine work of the world to many other nations. We have to become a nation of thinkers," he said.

Richard Burton, manager of User Systems Research, said workers in the coming Information Age would need to learn a new set of skills every seven years.

"Everybody is going to have to be faced with continually having to learn," he said.

That would require a change in the way students learn, Burton said. Knowledge no longer can be viewed as a substance to be instilled in students, but as a tool, he said.

Although the panel members said future workers would need to know more than just basic skills, one said that up to 30 percent of today's experienced workers lack the ability to read, write and do simple mathematics.

David Mowery, chairman of the National Academy of Sciences' panel on technology and employment, called that segment of the work force "seriously impaired."

The challenge of the technological age is to produce a work force that can adjust to change, Mowery said. At the same time, he said, technological advances should not change the kinds of skills required for entry-level jobs.

Levitt said the stock exchange now lists 159 Southern companies. During the first seven months of 1987, those companies had a market value increase of 48 percent, higher than companies in other regions of the country, he said.

On the topic of technology and the world economy, Levitt said the United States had lost its economic insulation and its competitive edge.

To restore America's place in the world market, Levitt said, the country must reduce its deficit and demand that foreign nations dismantle their import barriers.

On the domestic side, he said, government should foster a climate of growth to enable free-market forces to flourish.

"Our nation must combine technological excellence with a public-private partnership so that scientific and industrial energy is not dissipated in the endless maneuvering for advantage," he said.

In our view

## Weeding out incompetents

*Daily Independent* 8/31/87

Instead of a negative sign, we view the fact that competency tests are knocking out 28 percent of the applicants to teacher education programs and 17 percent of the graduates applying for licenses to teach as a positive sign that exams are doing just what they are designed to accomplish: Weeding out those who lack the basic skills to teach before they enter the profession.

In the 27 states with admissions testing programs for prospective education majors, an average of 72 percent passed the tests, reports a new study by the U.S. Department of Education. In 22 states that require teachers to pass an exam in order to be certified, 83 percent of the applicants passed.

We are advocates of testing for teachers. Unfortunately, a college degree no longer is a guarantee that a person possesses the knowledge and skills to perform competently in a profession. Physicians, lawyers, certified public accountants, nurses, real estate agents and numerous other professionals are required to pass exams even though they have successfully completed extensive training. No less should be expected of teachers.

By ensuring that those lacking basic knowledge will be barred from teaching, mandatory teacher exams eventually will improve the overall quality of teachers and increase public confidence in professional educators.

The mandatory teachers

exams also can lead to improvements in teacher education programs, which many critics believe have been doing an inadequate job of preparing students for a career in the classroom.

A few years ago, it was revealed that Morehead State University graduates scored considerably below the national average on the National Teacher Examination. Although that report caused some MSU education instructors to react defensively, it also led to a careful examination of the university's teacher training program, followed by necessary improvements. As a result, the scores of MSU graduates have been improving.

Even with testing, some incompetent teachers still may enter the profession. Despite the National Teacher Examination's relatively high failure rate, Chester Finn Jr., research chief for the U.S. Department of Education, criticizes the exam for being too easy. Only 47 of the test's 104 questions must be answered correctly to pass, and Finn claims the questions are so easy that he is dismayed any college graduate could fail to answer half of them.

Nevertheless, mandatory tests are a step in the right direction. Even if the tests are too easy, they at least succeed in forcing the most incompetent teacher graduates to seek other careers. Previously, poorly prepared teachers were allowed to enter the profession, and in so doing, weakened the quality of public education.

# UK orientation gets mixed reviews

Herald-Leader 9-1-87

By Brad Cooper

Herald-Leader UK correspondent

When Angie Painter came to Lexington last December to visit the University of Kentucky as a high school senior, it was cold and rainy, and a gunman had seized a campus building.

It was not the ideal way for Miss Painter to become acquainted with the university she will attend for the next four years.

Last weekend Miss Painter, a freshman from Oak Ridge, Tenn., saw a different picture of UK. This time, she liked what she saw — and not just because the weather was better.

She and 1,600 other freshmen were introduced to UK in a more relaxed atmosphere, thanks to a new orientation program begun this year for the entire freshman class.

"They did a really good job," Miss Painter said. "They knew a lot of tidbits."

Freshmen reported to campus Aug. 22, four days before classes started.

Miss Painter and other freshmen said they liked most aspects of the mandatory 2½-day session, but they also said there were drawbacks.

Some of the activities were "kind of drawn out," said Chad Jeffries, an undeclared freshman from Louisville. Even so, the orientation helped students "swallow the big chunk" of information that is associated with adapting to college, he said.

The new orientation, the brainchild of the ad hoc committee on student affairs, is designed to help freshmen adjust to college life.

"A lot of people see UK as being very large," said Becky Jordan, assistant dean of students and coordinator of the orientation. "But at the same time, it can be very small."

"We told them we know who they are. They're not just a number at the

university. They're more than that," she said.

Groups of about 25 freshmen were guided around campus by one of 90 student leaders who participated in the orientation.

In an extra effort to help the new students feel welcome, the leaders even gave their home telephone numbers to the freshmen.

A picnic, dance and evening of casino games, movies and live music were provided in the UK student center so the incoming freshmen could begin making new friends.

Sessions were held to acquaint freshmen with residence hall life, the Margaret I. King Library, academics and career planning and placement.

Freshmen also mingled with UK faculty members and administrators.

The freshman and their parents were welcomed to the university by UK President David P. Roselle and Lexington campus Chancellor Art Gallaher at an opening day convocation in Memorial Coliseum.

On the last day of orientation, students ate breakfast with deans and faculty members from their individual colleges.

The social activities and the student leaders received the highest marks from the freshmen.

"The upperclassmen were really nice, and they offered to help with anything," said Mark Avetisian, a communications major from

Pikeville.

"I thought they did a real good job with (the orientation)."

Not all freshmen, however, agreed with Avetisian's evaluation.

"Overall, I don't think freshmen enjoyed it that much," said Amy Sullivan, an economics major from Paducah.

"They need to have more information that you can't read in a handbook," she said. Freshman orientation "is a good idea, but they just didn't carry it out well."

Susan Bridges, who led a group of 17 freshmen, said she thought freshman orientation eased the "rocky transition" between high school and college.

Although she said she thought

student reaction to orientation was mixed, she said the social events pulled the freshmen together.

For close to 40 years, UK's freshman orientation consisted of a Freshman Weekend for 200 students at a local 4-H camp the weekend before classes began.

Students also were required to attend advising conferences as part of orientation during June and July so they could pre-register for their classes.

Freshman Weekend, however, was abandoned this year because of size limitations and time conflicts with the orientation, said Doug Wilson, UK's acting dean of students.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

† LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1987

## Council plans 3 hearings on possible tuition increase

By Virginia Anderson  
Herald-Leader staff writer

The Council on Higher Education, which is studying an unusual midyear tuition increase, decided yesterday to give students and parents three chances to comment on the possibility of paying more for college.

The hearings will be Sept. 21 at the University of Kentucky, Sept. 24 at Western Kentucky University and Sept. 28 at Ashland Community College.

Specific times and locations will be announced later, said Norman Snider, coordinator for communication services.

The finance committee of the Council on Higher Education, which met in Lexington, has been studying a possible increase since July, when it asked for an opinion about whether a midyear increase would be legal. Any increase would

take effect in January.

The finance committee will report its findings on a possible midyear increase to the full council at its Nov. 5 meeting, Snider said.

The prospect of midyear tuition increase has come up because of cuts in higher education funding of nearly \$18 million during this fiscal year and last.

David Holton II, a UK law student and the student representative on the council, said a midyear increase would be "devastating."

"I think we need to study just how devastating a January increase would be," he said. "I hope we're all thinking very seriously on a midyear increase. We're talking about changing the rules of the game here."

The council's finance committee chairman, Burns E. Mercer of Hardinsburg, assured Holton that the possibility of a tuition raise was a serious matter.

The finance committee in a report outlined varying amounts that tuition might rise, including \$10 a semester a student. The \$10 raise would generate \$1.1 million in the spring semester, according to the report.

A tuition increase is being studied as a "last resort," council members said, as a way to compensate for state funding cuts to the universities. The council is wary of raising tuition in January because students' financial aid amounts are set for the year, and students could be forced to drop out because of the higher costs.

"When faced with budget shortfalls, our only alternative is to increase tuition," Mercer said. "But then you have the problems of access and others to consider."

Mercer said the alternative to an increase would be to "keep it like it is and let universities get by as best they can."

He said the committee had not reviewed the legal opinion it received two days ago and would not make a recommendation to the full council until November.

Mercer said he personally did not think tuition would be increased at midyear.

"We've made a contract to the students" to keep tuition at its current level, he said.

Tuition varies for Kentucky's full-time undergraduate students, ranging from \$280 a semester at community colleges to \$706 at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. The other six state universities charge \$500 a semester for those students.

Financial estimates show that tuition rates would "have to be increased substantially and unevenly across the system to generate sufficient revenue to replace the lost state funds," the report said.

Any tuition increase "couldn't compensate for the shortfall," Mercer said.

Tuition is the second-largest source of income for state universities. The council's policy has been to keep rates as low as possible to allow more students to attend college.

Also at its November meeting, the council is expected to set tuition rates for the 1989-90 school year.

The council yesterday approved the final phase of repairs to UK's Kirwan and Blanding towers. Bricks have been falling off the outside of the buildings because of a flaw in construction.

\*\*\*  
Herald-Leader UK correspondent Brad Cooper contributed to this article.



# MSU lends furniture to Lawton Elementary

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE  
Independent News Writer

LAWTON Morehead State University officials gave a helping hand to the Carter County school system this week, lending Lawton Elementary School 55 tables and 140 chairs after the school's dining room was destroyed by fire Aug.

24. "We really appreciate Dr. Grote (MSU President C. Nelson Grote) and Morehead State Harold Holbrook, Carter County school superintendent, said this morning.

The tables and chairs were formerly in MSU's dining room in the Adron Doran University Center. The university remodeled the din-

ing room this summer and the tables and chairs had been declared surplus property.

"The timing on this was unbelievable," said Ron Jones of the university's Office of Business Services. "We had been waiting on the new (dining-room furniture) when it (the fire) happened. The tables and chairs had been moved out three or four days (from the university dining room). So the timing couldn't have been better in the sense of helping them."

A fire Kentucky State Police now say was set by an arsonist burned the Lawton dining room and all its tables.

The tables destroyed were only

one or two years old, Holbrook said. They were rectangular, bench-style and seated eight to 10 students each.

He estimated the cost of replacing each table at \$800 and said the school might need as many as 20 tables to accommodate its current enrollment of 220.

The loan of the MSU tables takes the pressure off of juggling equipment from other schools, Holbrook said. An investigation continues into the cause of the fire and school officials await word on the amount of coverage from their insurance.

Holbrook said it hasn't been determined how long the school will be using the MSU tables and

chairs. Lawton's gym has been pressed into service as a cafeteria.

Keith Kappes, director of university relations, said this morning that MSU officials learned of the school's problems with dining-room equipment through newspaper accounts of the fire. He talked with Grote and said the MSU president was anxious to help.

A truck from MSU and a truck from the Carter County school system delivered the furniture.

Kappes said that in the past MSU has donated surplus equipment to a school system. There is no restriction under Kentucky law as long as the equipment goes to another state agency.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, September 3, 1987

# Wilkinson, Harper vow to preserve university funding, seek more money

By Cindy Rugeley  
and Brad Cooper  
Herald-Leader staff writers

Kentucky's gubernatorial candidates yesterday agreed not to cut university funding, and they promised to look for ways to pump more money into the schools.

Democrat Wallace Wilkinson and Republican John Harper made the comments yesterday morning at the Council on Higher Education's quarterly meeting.

Each candidate told the council

that he would make education his number-one priority, and each said he would move toward full funding of the university formula — an action that would cost up to \$150 million.

The formula effectively ties state money to enrollment and is now financed at about 88 percent of the goal. Both candidates pledged to try to bring the level to 100 percent, although Harper said he did not think it could be accomplished in four years.

Afterward, in an impromptu news conference, Wilkinson said that his statements on financing

1985 and 1986 education reforms had been misunderstood.

Previously, he said he was committed only to funding for his education programs at a cost of an additional \$150 million — raising questions about the other, still unfunded parts of the reform package.

State estimates indicate that during the next two years, however, money available to pay for education reform measures will be \$100 million less than costs, even without the added burden of Wilkinson's new programs.

Wilkinson cautioned voters yesterday not to automatically assume there would be cuts in the 1985 and 1986 reforms if he is elected. He said reforms that were not fully financed would be looked at.

"I am not committed specifically to those programs," Wilkinson said.

But he said he thought some of the programs were good and would help provide the necessary foundation for his new education plan to work.

Also, the Democratic nominee, who has run on a strong platform of no new taxes, said he would not rule out new taxes during the third and fourth years of a Wilkinson administration. He said that would only happen if the economy was showing improvement.

However, he said that he would not allow any new taxes during the first two years.

"We have to get the economy moving before we go out and ask people to pay more," he said.

Harper repeated that he had no plans on raising taxes, but said he would not shut the door on the possibility.

Wilkinson has been criticized for not meeting with certain groups and for being unavailable to the press during the summer. Yesterday, he talked with the council for an hour and then with reporters for 30 minutes, staying until all questions had been asked.

He had earlier said he would not be able to attend the meeting yesterday, but he changed his schedule when the council agreed to meet with him in the morning rather than the afternoon.

Council members questioned both candidates on whether the amount of state money available for higher education would drop during the next four years.

"We are not going backward, and we are not going to have cuts," Wilkinson said.

Harper's response to the same question was this: "Unless war breaks out with Indiana, we'll keep it (the funding formula) at 88 percent."

Also yesterday, Harper unveiled his platform for more money for faculty salaries, student aid and incentive programs like endowed chairs.

He said that he wanted to move closer to full funding of the university formula.

Wilkinson said he would continue centers of excellence and

endowed chairs at the state's universities. Both were part of the 1986 reform package approved by the legislature.

He also said he thought the formula could be fully financed by the end of the next administration.

In pledging his commitment to education, Wilkinson guaranteed that when a budget was made, higher education officials would know what it contained and that they would not find it being trimmed back because of inaccurate revenue estimates.

He also said one of his main goals was to continue education improvement efforts in the Fifth Congressional District — generally, southeast Kentucky.

"If I live and breathe, the Fifth District will not continue to be last in educational performance," he said.

Wilkinson grew up in Casey County in the Fifth District.

Members of the committee and higher education advocates praised the candidates' commitments and said they were pleased with the presentations.

University of Kentucky President David P. Roselle said he was delighted to see both gubernatorial candidates emphasizing higher education.

"They both gave a strong endorsement to higher education, and that is very encouraging," Roselle said. "Their styles are a bit different, but neither person was here to deal in specifics."

University of Louisville President Donald Swain said he was relieved to hear Wilkinson promise to fight for higher education in Kentucky.

"I didn't know that much about his platform," Swain said. "I am very encouraged that he is willing to fight for every extra dollar he can for improved quality programs."

↓  
more



cont.

## funding

Neither Roselle nor Swain would say which candidate they would prefer to work with.

Bob Bell, chairman of Kentucky Advocates of Higher Education, also said that both candidates left him feeling positive.

"I think they were both supportive of higher education," said Gary S. Cox, the council's executive director. "That's not to say we got what we want, but they understand our needs and problems."

Burns Mercer, chairman of the council's finance committee, said he would have liked both candidates to present more specifics about their plans for resolving the state's budget problems.

# Ashland Oil unveils dropout-prevention ads

Friday, September 4, 1987

By Virginia Anderson  
Herald-Leader staff writer

Ashland Oil normally isn't in the business of producing tear-jerkers.

But yesterday it brought members of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education to the verge of tears when it showed them six television commercials that are part of its new dropout-prevention campaign.

"I was almost teary-eyed at one," said University of Kentucky

President David P. Roselle. He said he was especially moved by a commercial Ashland called "Long Day," in which a father and son sit on a front-porch swing and talk about the son going away to college.

"... Lotta people in this family are awfully proud of you," Dad tells the son. "Did I tell you I'm proudest of, all?"

In the commercial's emotional closing scene, the son turns to his father and says, "You gonna come see me at school?"

That 30-second commercial and five others, which feature Lee Stevens, Ashland Oil's commercial spokesman, were shown to the council during lunch by Dan Lacy, vice president of corporate communications for Ashland Oil.

The commercials, which will begin airing within two weeks, are one part of Ashland's four-pronged 1987 regional advertising campaign to increase the quality of education, Lacy said.

This is the fifth straight year that Ashland has devoted its entire

corporate regional advertising campaign to improving education, Lacy said.

He would not say how much Ashland spends on the campaign.

In addition to the six commercials, the program includes:

- \$30,000 for a "Day on Campus" program aimed at putting elementary and junior high school students on a college campus for a day. The money, Ashland hopes, will be matched 2 to 1 on a community level, so schoolchildren who might not otherwise visit a

college may do so. The program officially starts in November.

- A booklet called "Dropping the Dropout Rate," which it will distribute at its SuperAmerica stores and Ashland brand gasoline outlets beginning in October.

- Going on the road to Kentucky schools with a videotape stressing the importance of education in a practical way. Stevens and others will visit several schools to discuss how the commercials were made and how education helps them do their jobs.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1987

## Collins leaves today for Europe

**FRANKFORT** — Gov. Martha Layne Collins will head a small delegation flying to Europe this weekend for meetings with business prospects and government officials in three countries, her office said yesterday.

The group leaves today from Lexington for three days of meetings in Zurich, Switzerland, beginning Saturday. Meetings also are scheduled in London and in Hamburg and Frankfurt, West Germany, according to a schedule released by Collins' office. The stop in Hamburg will include a meeting with a delegation seeking European markets for Kentucky hardwoods, the schedule said.

Traveling with Collins will be Dwaine Gullett, president of Ashland Oil International; Bill Savage, director of the Commerce Cabinet's Office of International Marketing; George Joplin III, publisher of The Commonwealth Journal in Somerset; and state Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville.

They are scheduled to leave Europe Sept. 12.

# Wilkinson shifts gears, says higher taxes possible if personal income rises

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Democrat Wallace Wilkinson joined his Republican opponent for governor yesterday in leaving the door open for a tax increase.

Wilkinson, speaking to reporters after appearing before the state Council on Higher Education, said — as he did throughout the primary — "I am opposed to any tax increase."

But he also said he would consider a tax increase during the last two years of his term if Kentucky residents see a rise in their incomes.

"The people of this commonwealth would not object to paying more if they were allowed to earn more," Wilkinson told reporters.

"The only way that I would ever consider a tax increase would be after peoples' personal incomes had risen," Wilkinson said later in a telephone interview. "I would

consider it at that point if there was a need for it."

Yesterday's statements were the first Wilkinson has made before a large group of reporters indicating some openness to the idea of raising taxes.

In June, he told two Courier-Journal reporters in a casual setting that his promise of no new taxes applied only to the fiscal 1988-90 budget he would present to the legislature if elected.

However, a Wilkinson ad run in mid-May — before the Democratic primary — said, "Wallace Wilkinson says no to new taxes."

He also was quoted in a May 24 article in the Courier-Journal saying, "I am opposed to higher taxes. I will not raise taxes."

"A lot of people, when they run for office, say they are opposed to tax increases," Wilkinson said yesterday. "I really mean it."

Harper has consistently said that — while

Cont. —

# Ashland Oil outlines plan for a major ad campaign to attack state dropout rate

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A major, statewide ad campaign to attack Kentucky's high school dropout rate and encourage children to attend college was announced yesterday by Ashland Oil Inc.

The Ashland-based company will spend this year's entire regional corporate advertising budget on the campaign, Ashland officials said yesterday — without releasing the exact amount.

In addition to the television, radio, newspaper and billboard advertising that that will buy, Ashland will also provide a speaker's service, put free brochures in its Ashland and SuperAmerica gasoline stations and help pay for visits to college campuses for young students.

The campaign is designed to change attitudes in Kentucky, where almost half of all adults do not have high school diplomas.

said Dan Lacy, vice president of corporate communications for Ashland.

Industries that need skilled or highly educated workers won't come to areas with a poorly educated populace, and children who grow up in an area where no skilled or technical jobs are available often can't see the need for an education, Lacy said.

"It's a cycle we've got to break," he said.

Economic development will bypass Kentucky if the state does not educate its people, Lacy told members of the state's Council on Higher Education. "We have to better educate our young people or we'll continue to work harder for less money."

Lacy also stressed that it is necessary to reach younger children with the message that education is important.

The stage is set for a child to eventually

Cont.

# Wilkinson says he consider tax hike — if . . .

Continued from Page B-1  
he doesn't want to raise taxes — he will not rule out a tax increase.

Finding revenue during a period of projected state shortfalls was a major topic yesterday as the two candidates appeared before the Council on Higher Education.

Wilkinson told the council he would veto any attempt by the legislature to bring the state tax code into compliance with recent changes in the federal code.

Harper, who supports modified compliance, told the council such a change could bring \$300 million to Kentucky tax coffers over three years.

"I think it's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to avail ourselves of a quote, windfall," Harper said.

But Wilkinson said no one has fo-

cused on what the state would be conforming to.

The tax code changes would cost the state more in lost economic growth than it would earn in additional tax money, Wilkinson said.

Wilkinson said later, however, that he might eventually consider bringing the state tax code into compliance in such a way that filling out the forms would be easier but no more taxes would be paid.

Despite the state's money problems, both Wilkinson and Harper promised to keep funding for higher education at at least its current level.

Both also said they want to increase the funding to the level recommended in a formula taking into consideration how other universities are financed.

Wilkinson gave more hope that

"full funding" could come during his administration, whereas Harper said it was a goal that may not be reached in the near future.

Harper said it is important to continue the endowed chairs and centers of excellence awarded this year to the state's universities.

Wilkinson also committed to keeping such programs while questioning the existence of the projected \$464 million shortfall, saying it was based on a "wish list" from state departments.

He said the state's problem was overestimating what it will take in revenue — leaving programs to face cutbacks later.

A Wilkinson administration, he assured the council, would not come back to them with cuts in an approved higher education budget.

## Ashland Oil to help attack state dropout rate

Continued from Page B-1  
become a dropout as early as the third grade, one speaker said.

"The first thing you've got to remember about higher education," Lacy said, "is you've got to get kids through high school before they can go on to higher education."

KET will broadcast an hour-long television show on the dropout problem on Nov. 5.

Ashland also unveiled a series of advertisements that will begin airing in Kentucky and West Virginia on Sept. 11.

The ads include six vignettes — one with a father talking with his son on a porch swing, telling him how proud the family is that one of their "kin" is headed to college.

Another shows a young mother with her baby, talking about how her employment and her husband's are limited because neither finished school and how she will make her

child do better. A third focuses on a young man who left high school to buy a Pontiac Firebird. In the ad, the man sits dejected, without a job, while the car sits on blocks.

The ad campaign stars Lee Stevens, once an announcer on the Ed Sullivan show, and will air on Lexington, Louisville, Ashland and Charleston and Huntington, W. Va. stations, according to an Ashland representative. They will be shown on sports and other programs through March, he said.

Other ads will appear on the radio, in newspapers and on billboards, Ashland said.

In conjunction with the advertisements, Stevens will appear at Kentucky schools and before civic groups to discuss the need for education.

The free brochures in the Super-America and Ashland stations will provide parents and organizations information about ways to deal with

the dropout problem.

In a fourth Ashland project, the corporation will put up a \$30,000 grant to be matched two-fold by local businesses and other groups. That money will pay for elementary and middle-school students to visit college campuses.

University of Kentucky President David Roselle praised Ashland for spending the money to pay for the wide-ranging campaign.

"Most other corporations don't do this," he said, referring to the level of Ashland's involvement.

"We've decided that the best image-advertising (for the company) is to do something that's really constructive," Lacy said. "And we chose education because it seemed to be not only a vital need but it's something the company itself had a tradition of supporting."

Ashland has in the past contributed to UK, KET and the Governor's Scholars Program.

### Lex-Nomad Leader 9-3-87 Lexington briefly

#### Transy to award 25 full scholarships

Transylvania University will offer 25 four-year full scholarships this year to its Thomas Jefferson Scholars and will award 45 partial scholarships worth \$20,000, the school announced.

The Jefferson scholarships cover tuition, fees, room and board, and are worth \$40,880 each.

The scholarships are privately funded by corporations and individuals and designed to attract outstanding students to the Lexington liberal arts college.

Winners are chosen not on financial need but on the criteria of academics, leadership, character and citizenship.



# Male-female pay gap smaller, but still there

By Robert Pear  
New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Women have diminished the gap between male and female earnings in the 1980s, but significant disparities remain, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

The gap was smallest for workers in their 20s, presumably because women and men have had access to similar education and job opportunities in recent years, the bureau said.

"Women are entering the kinds of occupations traditionally dominated by men — professional, managerial and technical positions — and the male-female wage gap within those occupations is narrowing," said Gordon W. Green Jr., assistant chief of the bureau's population division.

Overall, the average earnings for women who worked full time were 70 percent of those for men in 1986, up from 62 percent in 1979, Green said. There was virtually no change in this proportion from 1973 to 1979, he said.

More than half the remaining gap can be explained by differences in such factors as education and work experience, the bureau said. Women are more than three times as likely as men to have had interruptions in their work history, the report said.

Patricia B. Reuss, a lobbyist for the Women's Equity Action League, which specializes in economic issues affecting women, said she agreed with some of the Census Bureau's findings. About half the wage gap results from "tangible" factors, including differences in the education, career choices and work history of women and men, she said.

She said much of the rest was attributable to "sex discrimination, the old boys' network and the massive stereotyping of women's work."

"If women really want to earn the same as men," she said, "they have to change the laws, file court cases and go for difficult jobs in demanding occupations with the highest remuneration."

The Census Bureau focused on hourly and salaried workers 21 to 64 years old. In this group, 47 percent of the women and 13 per-

cent of the men had spent six months or more without a job since their 21st birthday, the bureau said. Reasons for the interruptions in work included childbearing, child care, illness, disability and unemployment.

Green said in an interview that such interruptions translated into lower wages.

The study also reached these conclusions:

- Women tended to have less time in their current job than men.
- Thirty-six percent of the male workers, but only 23 percent of the female workers, had been in their current jobs for 10 years or more.

• Among college graduates, men were twice as likely as women to have specialized in law, medicine, dentistry, science, mathematics, business, economics or engineering, which are relatively high-paying.

• The workplace is still, "to some degree, segregated by sex," and "working in an occupation that has a high proportion of women has a negative effect on earnings." The data indicate that, "regardless of sex, persons in female-dominated occupations will have lower earnings than persons in integrated or male-dominated occupations."

The report said 35 percent to 40 percent of the gap in earnings for

men and women could not be explained by differences in work experience, job tenure, schooling, field of study or tendency to cluster in certain occupations.

Some economists have suggested that sex discrimination was responsible for all the unexplained differences in the earnings of men and women. But the Census Bureau said that many other factors might also be responsible.

"Some workers are more motivated, and some have more ability, luck or intelligence," Green said. "Some are more productive because they are working with better equipment or newer technology."

## Consequences of dropping out of school emphasized in new AOI ad campaign

By ROGER ALFORD  
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Ashland Oil Inc. will continue its attack on Kentucky's educational problems with a new advertising campaign that warns of the consequences of dropping out of school.

Company officials unveiled the campaign today during a meeting of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education in Lexington. This is the fifth consecutive year the company has devoted its entire corporate regional advertising effort to improving the quality of education.

"Ashland Oil is continuing its educational advertising because we feel the company has an obligation as a corporate citizen to support quality education," said Robert T.

McCowan, vice chairman of the board.

The fact that one in every three Kentucky students drops out of school and that almost half of the state's residents age 25 and older don't have a high-school diploma prompted the company to focus on the dropout problem this year, he said.

"Kentucky's future is at stake," McCowan said. "If the state continues to have one of the highest dropout rates in the nation, in the long range it will mean a lower standard of living for everyone. Staying in school will help ensure better young leaders and improved economic conditions."

Television and radio spots in the

**MORE**

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, September 3, 1987

# Consequences of dropping out

cont.

campaign began airing this week and will be supported later with outdoor, newspaper and magazine advertising.

The television commercials identify the student-dropout problem, discuss the consequences of dropping out, encourage parents to help keep their children in school and show the rewards of graduating.

AOI's campaign also includes small grants to allow students to visit college campuses, and a free brochure that presents statistics on the dropout program and suggestions for preventive programs.

"A Day on Campus," is a pilot program that will help students in elementary and junior-high schools spend a day on college campuses.

"For far too many young people in this state, college is nothing but a dream," McCowan said. "We believe that a day spent on a Kentucky college campus may provide encouragement to youth that college is not an impossible dream, that learning can be fun, and that there are Kentucky colleges who want them — if only they finish

high school."

The company is making \$30,000 available for the program, which will officially start in November. AOI officials said they anticipate the program will be coordinated by school principals. Both private and public colleges in Kentucky have indicated overwhelming support for the program, said McCowan.

Ashland Oil's research indicates that the decision to complete school may be occurring as early as the third grade. That's why "A Day on Campus" program is targeted for students in grades four through nine, he said.

An important feature of the program is the need for various interested education groups and people to interact to obtain the Ashland Oil grant money. Also, company officials hope that the program will prove that large amounts of money are not necessary to develop good programs that promote staying in school.

"It involves parents, teachers, administrators, education-support organizations such as PTAs and colleges and local businesses — and most importantly, our state's young

people. It is part of a comprehensive effort Ashland Oil is undertaking to lower the dropout rate in the state's schools," he said.

To participate in the program, interested persons should work with school officials, prepare a budget and contact a participating college.

Ashland Oil will award up to \$100 to a school for a campus visit, if the school has matching funds from two local businesses.

More information will be available about the program in November and can be obtained at Super-America and Ashland brand outlets in Kentucky.

The booklet, "Dropping the Dropout Rate" also will be available at the same outlets beginning in October. It will identify the problem, present statistics, identify dropout patterns and suggest preventive programs and steps people can take to combat the problem.

McCowan said Ashland Oil "believes specific problems relating to Kentucky's excessive dropout rate must be defined publicly before positive action can be achieved."

## Pizza delivery service at UK fills student needs — and stomachs

By Lyn Congleton

Herald-Leader UK correspondent 9-3-87

Local pizza delivery trucks are a common sight in front of residence halls at the University of Kentucky. But since last week, a new kind of pizza is finding its way into dormitory rooms.

UK Food Services began delivering its own fresh pizza on Aug. 24, said Robert Braun, director of food services. The delivery service, which operates from 8 to 11 p.m. daily, is available only to dormitory residents on a special meal plan called a DinerCard.

For them, Food Services delivers a 12-inch or 14-inch cheese pizza, priced at \$5 and \$6, respectively. Toppings cost extra: \$1 an ingredient for the smaller pizza and \$1.30 for the 14-inch one.

But the proof of the pizza is not in the price. So far, the pizza is a hit where it matters most: its customers.

"I thought it was the best pizza I ever had," said Melissa Hall, a freshman from Winchester.

Others liked it but were not as enthusiastic as Ms. Hall.

Doug Maxwell, a junior from Ashland, said he liked the pizza, even though he thought there was too much sauce on the crust. It did pass one of his main taste tests: "I like cold pizza, and theirs is good cold."

Marc Johnson, a senior from Louisville, has ordered three times. The only complaint he had

MORE

# University launches pizza delivery service

Cont.

about the pizza, which he called "average for campus," was that the lid of the box was smashed into the top of the pizza on two of his orders.

The deliveries are made on foot from two campus locations, Braun said. The Pizza Company North is in Blazer Hall on Euclid Avenue. Pizza Company South is in the Blanding-Kirwan Complex on University Drive.

Most students interviewed said they received their pizzas 15 to 30 minutes after ordering.

Food Services started the pizza delivery as a service to students, officials said.

"We wanted to meet the needs of the students," said Ema Jean Niles, manager of Blazer Dining Services. "They wanted something later, and pizza is a fun food."

Pizza Company South has delivered an average of 20 to 25 pizzas a night during its first six

nights and 47 on the seventh night, said Ann Patrick, manager of Pizza Company South.

Pizza Company North, which has sold pizzas in-house since November, delivered 16 pizzas the first week, said Betsy Mahoney, assistant manager of Blazer Dining Services. There are fewer deliveries there because more students eat pizza in the lounge or pick them up, Ms. Mahoney said.

Local pizza suppliers said they would keep an eye on the new competitor.

"It might really hurt us," said John Pitts, manager of the Pizza Hut on Woodland Avenue. "It's a pretty good move on UK's part. I was surprised it took them this long."

UK is not the first university in Kentucky to offer pizza delivery.

Western Kentucky University has delivered pizza and other items since November 1983. Eastern Kentucky University began delivering pizza this semester.

## Higher education: extortionist rates, declining performance

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1987

By David B. Wilson

A friend, colleague and almost-classmate whose beloved daughter has achieved admission to our college dropped by my desk the other day to share a number. It was, as closely as I can remember, \$8,850.

That was the amount of the check he had just signed, payable to the college, for one term's tuition, room, board and charges. Naturally, I thought at first that the money was for a year's bills. Nope. One term.

When my daughters were in college about 10 years ago, the check, in nominal dollars, would have covered a year's charges. When I was in college 40 years ago, it would have paid all the charges for all four years, and there would have been enough left over for a year of wandering in Europe.

This fiscal outrage is being perpetrated in the year of publication of *The Closing of the American Mind*, Allan Bloom's wonder-

fully popular book, whose subtitle is *How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy and Impoverished the Souls of Today's Students*.

OK. Higher ed has impoverished the students' souls and impoverished their parents, whose resentment is expressed in hysterical bumper stickers which announce that "I'm Spending My Children's Inheritance."

This is the sickest joke of all. These stickers are stuck on bumpers mostly by members of that age cohort which reached draft eligibility and college age in the early 1940s. They aren't, mostly, spending their children's inheritances. What they are doing is superintending the disposition of their own inheritances. They are not likely to inherit much inasmuch as the wonders of modern science assure their parents of what might be termed an overripe and costly old age that is virtually certain to exhaust any assets the older generation

may possess.

I believe it was Lester Thurow, the economist, who made a mischievously wise observation to the effect that people really had to go to college, not so much for what they might learn there but rather to avoid the public disgrace of not having done so.

That is the key to why selective "institutions of higher education" are able consistently to increase their charges by twice the inflation rate and get away with it despite their tax-free status and the deductibility of gifts to their endowments. They are the oligopolists of a permanent sellers' market. The appropriate word to describe this relationship is extortion.

Young persons of suitable age and abilities do not dare not go to college, even if they should have doubts about its cost-effectiveness and near mandatory lifestyle. They do not wish to spend the rest of their lives explaining why they did not go.

I think Allan Bloom's book is a national

MOAF



Cont.

treasure. It is a publishing phenomenon unprecedented since the original Kinsey Report, which broke out of the musty shelves of scholarship onto the best seller list by pure word of mouth.

People urge their friends to buy *The Closing of the American Mind*, or they buy it for them. I have lost count of the number of friends and readers who have written, called or otherwise urged me to read it. I have, and am grateful.

How to explain its popularity? After all, it is just one of hundreds of books written annually by academics about education and society. Most are unreviewed and almost unread. Bloom was not, until this publication, a celebrity.

The answer, it seems to me, is that the author, more than any contemporary social critic, has furnished a plausible if controversial explanation of why, despite enormous public, private and personal expenditures of thought, time and treasure, despite

the willingness of young people without resources or collateral to borrow in the aggregate billions of dollars to finance their college experiences, the system does not seem to be delivering the performance expected of it.

Certainly, a major element of that performance must be intergenerational preservation and transmission of culture, involving a respect for a commitment to society as a community in time with a past to recall and contemplate, a present to experience and a future to consider and confront.

Students who head for academia seeking career options and adventures — and the faculties, administrations, trustees and politicians who indulge them — are the real enemy, Bloom says. The saddest aspect of the book is the realization that very little can or will be done about the evils the author so accurately perceives and describes.

© Boston Globe

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1987

## New UK president's style is based on accessibility

By Virginia Anderson  
Herald-Leader staff writer

David Roselle briefly escaped the receiving line at a reception he held recently and walked into the dining room, where colorful hors d'oeuvres and pastries were laid out on a large table.

He looked for his dog, Lassie, who came scuttling across the hardwood floors in Maxwell Place to see him. Roselle, the new University of Kentucky president, reached for an hors d'oeuvre and turned around and fed it to the eager Lhasa apso, who stood on hind legs awaiting the morsel.

Roselle then returned to his place in line to greet guests, many of whom had been watching with smiles as he fed the pooch.

The transaction left more than Roselle and the dog happy. It obviously pleased visiting journalists, who had been invited to meet Roselle and his wife, Louise, and get a glimpse of Roselle's personal side.

Regardless of what else the president of the largest state university is doing during the early days of his administration, it is clear that he is busy carving a distinct style based on accessibility and a willingness to talk — and listen — to faculty, students, legislators, and Kentuckians.

"This is sort of becoming a

pattern and style of the president," said, Bernie Vonderheide, UK's director of information services, of Roselle's accessibility.

Vonderheide said such an outgoing style was a public-relations man's dream.

"We rejoice in it," Vonderheide said. "This is not something he's making himself do — he rather likes it. He likes people."

Ask Roselle about his style, however, and he would say he does not know what you are talking about.

"Style? You'd have to ask someone else about that," he said last week.

Vonderheide estimates that Roselle has talked to half of UK's 9,000 employees. Vonderheide said it would be difficult to say accurately how many meetings, receptions, luncheons and dinners Roselle had attended or initiated since he was appointed president. "Hardly a day has gone by" without Roselle being in touch with Kentuckians, Vonderheide said.

Here are some examples:

- A statewide television program last Monday night introduced Roselle to thousands of Kentuckians who would never have the chance to meet him personally. It was the first time a university president appeared on statewide television.

- Roselle and his wife held two receptions to meet the news media Aug. 30 at Maxwell Place.

- He attended the Southern Governors' Association Conference last week in Louisville.

- He has met with various student leaders individually, including Student Government Association officials and the editor-in-chief of the Kentucky Kernel, UK's daily campus newspaper.

- Roselle visited all of the state's community colleges even before he began his job officially.

- He and various deans have held dinners for faculty members so they can meet and get to know Roselle.

- In August, he attended the Southern Legislative Conference in Little Rock, Ark., to help Lexington's bid in becoming the host city for the conference next year.

While Roselle is not given to backslapping or joke-telling, he nonetheless appears to enjoy his role as an ambassador for UK.

Furthermore, the style works. He has made a favorable impression in many corners of the state — both political and geographical.

"The day after he was appointed, he called me at my home in Owensboro," said Rep. Donald J. Blandford, speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. "He told me he was David Roselle — I had to stop a minute and think who he was — he told me he was the new president, and that I was one he wanted to work with. He is accessible, and I think he's off to a real good start."

Roselle said that it was "essential to meet the constituents" and that he was not stumping the state simply as a matter of style.

"The fact is that it's very important to understand what they're doing ... because it's from them that you derive your support," he said.

# Professors urge Roselle not to join Idle Hour club

By Andy Mead  
Herald-Leader staff writer

University of Kentucky President David P. Roselle has been asked by a group of Jewish professors to refuse a membership in the Idle Hour Country Club.

A letter to Roselle from Dr. Steven J. Goldstein, president of the 100-member Faculty Association on Jewish Affairs, said the country club had a history of barring blacks and Jews from membership.

It asked Roselle to "consider the adverse political and social

perception that accompanies affiliation with an organization such as Idle Hour Country Club, which discriminates against members of the Lexington community solely because of their race or religious preferences."

The letter was sent in May, and Roselle has not responded to it. The letter preceded a controversy

over admission policies at the Frankfort Country Club, which denied membership to a black university president and a Japanese businessman.

Although the Idle Hour situation is different — Goldstein said he knew of no specific blacks or Jews who had been rejected for membership there — it focuses attention on an institution that some in the community feel is reserved for white Christians.

Goldstein said several prominent Jewish businessmen in Lexington refused to go to the club even as guests because they believed they would not be accepted as members.

But George Carey, chairman of the club's board of governors, said

there was nothing in the club's rules that barred people on the basis of race or religion.

While Carey acknowledged that there were no blacks among the 850 family memberships at Idle Hour, he said he had been told the club had Jewish members.

But William Leffler, the former rabbi at Temple Adath Israel, said he had looked at a membership list and found no one he recognized as Jewish.

"If he looked at the list and found no Jews, he had the advantage over me because we don't look at it in that way," Carey said.

Membership in the club changes very slowly, he said. For the last 20 years, almost all new members have been related to current members, he said.

No new members have been

accepted for at least the last several months while the board decides how large the club can grow without expanding facilities.

"They turn down far more than they accept, because by just natural progression, the children of members will be too many for the club to handle," he said.

Carey said he was "personally embarrassed" by the perception that the club discriminated, but added that he did not know how to change the situation. As a member of the board, he cannot nominate prospective members.

"There is no question society has changed more quickly than country clubs," he said. "There is no question the country club will change. I just don't know how to do it."

Carey said he would like for the

club to have black and Jewish members. But if they were nominated and turned down, they would blame it on their race or religion, he said. He said he also would like for the club to have Japanese members.

In his letter, Goldstein said he understood that Roselle would be offered a membership at Idle Hour because he is the UK president.

"There is no question society has changed more quickly than country clubs. There is no question the country club will change. I just don't know how to do it."

— George Carey, chairman  
Idle Hour board of governors

Membership does not automatically come with the job, Carey said.

He said Roselle would be "an attractive candidate" for membership, but added that the club's rules required that he live in Lexington a year before he could be considered.

Former UK president Otis Singletary is a member of the club. UK expense accounts obtained through an open-records request show that private funds were used to pay his \$1,200 dues for the last fiscal year and \$780 this fiscal year.

Roselle declined this week to talk about Goldstein's letter or whether he had discussed Idle Hour membership as a benefit of his job.

"I'm not a member. That's my only comment," he said.



# Increasing tuition to offset loss of funding is debated

By MARK R. CHELLGREN  
Associated Press Writer

LEXINGTON — Kentucky's public universities have seen drastic budget cuts in recent years.

The state also has one of the lowest percentages of citizens in the nation who attend college.

Resolving the first, without further eroding the second will be a ticklish problem as Council on Higher Education members ponder tuition increases in the coming weeks.

The question, said council Chairman Michael Harreld, is determining at what point tuition increases keep a student from attending.

Harreld, a Louisville banker, said it is not a simple question of economics that when the price goes up, demand goes down.

"All of us are very sensitive to the access issue," Harreld said after a council meeting.

One side of the equation is clear. Higher education has been forced to cut nearly \$18 million from budgets this fiscal year and last as a result of revenues that did not meet expectations.

Tuition, which is the second-largest source of income for state universities, has traditionally been kept relatively low in Kentucky. The policy, as stated time and again by the council, was that lower rates allowed more students to attend college.

In fact, tuition rates for several years have been based on a formula that includes per-capita personal income of Kentuckians.

Semester rates for undergraduate, Kentucky resident students, range from \$280 at community colleges to \$660 at the Univer-

sity of Kentucky and University of Louisville. The other six universities charge \$500 per semester for those students.

Those rates are at or slightly below the median tuition charged by benchmark institutions.

Harreld said a study being done by the council staff will look into whether the method of determining tuition should be changed. One option might be setting the rate as a percentage of the cost of an education.

The council is scheduled to set tuition rates for the 1989 and 1990 school years at its November meeting.

The council has set three public hearings on the possibility of tuition increases — Sept. 21 at UK, Sept. 24 at Western Kentucky University and Sept. 28 at Ashland Community College. Specific times and locations will be announced later.

One proposal on the table would include a tuition increase for the spring semester of the current school year.

David Holton, a UK law student and student member of the council, said such an increase would set a "devastating" precedent.

He noted that most student financial-aid packages are set on a school year and some students would find it difficult to make up the difference.

"We're talking about changing the rules of the game here," Holton said.

He also argued against large tuition increases in general.

"Students have always carried their end of the financial package," he said.

Harreld agreed he opposes a mid-year increase.

# Candidates for governor outline proposals for higher education

By MARK R. CHELLGREN  
Associated Press Writer

LEXINGTON — The two men seeking to become Kentucky's next governor apparently disagree little when the subject is higher education.

Democrat Wallace Wilkinson and Republican John Harper outlined their stands to members of the Council on Higher Education on Thursday.

Council members said they generally liked what they heard, especially on the subject of money.

Harper and Wilkinson agreed that higher-education funding will not be made to suffer if the predictions for budget shortfalls come true in the coming years.

They also told council members they favor an increase in funding for Kentucky universities.

"Ultimately, the goal is to fully fund the funding formula," Harper said.

"We are not going backward and we are not going to have cuts," Wilkinson said.

The council, a group of gubernatorial appointees responsible for determining policy for the eight public universities, invited the candidates to attend their meeting.

Higher-education advocates, who have seen about \$18 million cut from budgets during the past two years, are particularly sen-

sitive to questions about money.

The universities are given state funds based on a formula determined primarily by enrollments. While the current budget period started out with universities set to pass the 90 percent mark in the formula, it has now fallen to 88 percent.

It would take an estimated \$150 million more in the coming two years alone to get higher education to 100 percent of the formula.

Legislative studies have already predicted a shortfall in the 1988-90 budget biennium.

Wilkinson said he does not believe those dire predictions, but pledged that even if shortfalls come, higher education will not be cut.

"It will not be education that suffers," he said. Wilkinson went so far as to say he would veto any budget that included cuts in education funding.

Harper also promised to keep education funding intact and made other, specific, promises when he unveiled his higher-education platform to the council.

Harper also promised to keep education funding intact and made other, specific, promises when he unveiled his higher-education platform to the council.

Harper said he favors an increase in faculty salaries, greater financial assistance to students and continuation of programs aimed at increasing the level of research and instruction, especially endowed chairs and centers of excellence.

Wilkinson was less specific in his address, preferring instead to speak philosophically about his commitment to education.

The Democratic nominee said universities should re-examine their programs and roles. "We cannot ... continue trying to be all things to all people," he said.

Wilkinson repeated his opposition to any tax increase during the 1988 General Assembly, but following the meeting he clarified his stand on taxes.

Wilkinson said that if income levels rise in Kentucky leading up to the 1990 session, he would consider a tax increase. He has said previously that his pledge of no new taxes does not extend beyond the coming legislative session.

Both candidates hedged a bit on increases in student tuition as a way to partially offset the loss of state funding for universities.

"I wouldn't rule out some adjustment in tuition to accomplish the goals," Harper said.

Wilkinson said he opposes tuition increases if they close the doors to universities for some students.



# Now is the time for change

By G.B. Johnson

The people of Kentucky Appalachia have the same desires that the people of the other sections of the state and nation have. They want a good living for themselves and an opportunity for a good living for their families.

Kentucky Appalachia is at a transitional point. With improved roads and other methods of communication, isolation is no longer an excuse for our region. Like other parts of the state and nation, we have our poverty, health and economic problems. However, it seems to take a broader brush to approach the situations in our region.

Most everything written about Appalachia has a true ring. The terrain and the attitude have not been conducive to economic development. We lag behind other parts of our state and the nation in our educational efforts. However, for all our years of efforts, this seems to be the best time to seek the cure to some of our situations.

Eastern Kentucky must establish that it has quality — quality education, quality opportunity, quality living and quality environment, land, water and air. We must re-examine our standards and set high standards for our children. To change our attitudes and to establish quality will take capital.

Let's dispel the argument that we are competing with other sections of the state. We should be proud of Kentucky — our central section, with its accomplishments and opportunities; Louisville, our biggest business center; and Western Kentucky. But we know we are not keeping pace, and that is something we have to provide ourselves.

The Kentucky Appalachian Foundation is a group of core business leaders of Eastern Kentucky who want to contribute their part to the mechanics necessary to provide the opportunity of good living for the young people of Eastern Kentucky who want to stay at home, or those who want to go elsewhere. For those who want to create jobs from the outside, we must be as attractive — or more so — as any section of the state or country. We must put our assets to work for us and for our future. But at the same time, we must be a part of, and encourage, Kentucky as a whole and America as a whole.

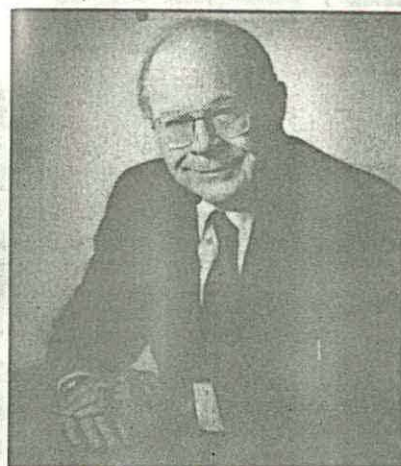
(1) Education in Eastern Kentucky: The 5th and 7th congressional

## APPALACHIAN VOICES

### The author

G.B. Johnson is chairman of First American Bank in Ashland and chairman of Kentucky Appalachian Foundation Inc.

Appalachian Voices is a weekly feature about life in Eastern Kentucky. Readers interested in contributing to this feature should write to David Holwerk, Editorial page editor, Lexington Herald-Leader, Main & Midland, Lexington, Ky. 40507.



al districts have the largest dropout percentage and poorest attendance percentage. It will take the joint efforts of educational leaders, business leaders and local people in a long-range program to solve this situation. No doubt the intelligence and native ability are there. The 5th Congressional District has started a very unique and workable program. It seems to me our first step should be to adopt a similar program in the 7th District and work closely with the 5th District to solve our educational situation.

(2) Opportunity of employment: We are rich in natural resources, but we must find the local and outside entrepreneurs who are willing and energetic enough to create new businesses and industries in Eastern Kentucky. This effort will take a large venture capital (perhaps as much as \$100 million) and commitment that will have to be carefully managed and developed. That venture capital has to be leveraged to create at least \$500 million in additional financial resources.

(3) Image and appearance: We must put a shine on the beauty we have — the mountains, our streams and our roadways. Our homes (whether mansions or shacks) must be clean and attractive. The Kentucky motto now, "Pure Kentucky," should become our byword. We can do it, and it does not take government help.

(4) Communications: The rest of Kentucky is moving forward. We have been brought into that move-

ment by development of communications, and we must see that we stay abreast and do even better. We must constantly work on the roads we need to get our products and natural resources in and out of the area. We must make it easy for people to move in and out of the mountains. We must also do the same with other links of communication: computers, telephone, television and publications.

(5) Coal: Our greatest natural resource is coal. Famine to riches and back to famine, a few rich and a lot poor: How do we manage coal and its production so as to bring opportunity to Eastern Kentucky? Somehow, we should make coal work for us instead of us working for coal.

(6) Labor-management attitudes: This is a special image we have outside. We often speculate about issues that never occur, thus creating a feeling that we are not getting along. It is just an issue really of fairness that most people wish to follow. Proprietary interest must be compensated for its risk, and the labor producer must be fairly paid for his efforts. If there is not enough to do both, and reasonably, there must be compromise.

(7) Poverty: It would be most neglectful if we failed to remember our poverty situation. As we address our other situations enumerated above, we must be mindful that, at the same time, we are attacking the poverty that exists in our area. We must seek solutions to this very vital issue.



# Plea to spurn country club gets no Roselle response

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A group of Jewish professors wants University of Kentucky President David P. Roselle to turn down a membership at Idle Hour Country Club, but he has not responded.

The request was made last May in a letter from Dr. Steven J. Goldstein, president of the 100-member Faculty Association on Jewish Affairs.

The letter alleged that the country club had a history of barring blacks and Jews, though Goldstein said he knew of no specific instances in which either had been rejected for membership.

He said, however, that several prominent Jewish businessmen in Lexington had refused to go to the club as guests because they believed they would be rejected as members.

Roselle refused to talk about Goldstein's letter or whether he had discussed Idle Hour membership as a fringe benefit of his job.

"I'm not a member. That's my only comment," he said last week.

George Carey, chairman of the club's board of governors, said club rules do not bar people on the basis of race or religion.

While he acknowledged that there are no blacks among the 850 families who belong to Idle Hour, he said he had been told the club has Jewish members.

William Leffler, former rabbi at Temple Adath Israel in Lexington, said he had looked at a membership list and found no one he recognized as Jewish.

Carey said membership in the club changes very slowly. For 20 years, he said, almost all new members have been related to current members. No new members have been accepted for the past several months because the board is trying to determine how large the club can grow without expanding facilities.

Carey said he was "personally embarrassed" by the perception that the club discriminates, but he said he does not know how to change that perception. As a member of the board, he cannot nominate prospective members.

"There is no question society has changed more quickly than country clubs," he said. "There is no question the country club will change. I just don't know how to do it."

Carey said he would like for the club to have black and Jewish members. But if they were nominated and turned down,



David P. Roselle

Received letter from Jewish group in May

they would blame it on their race or religion, he said. He said he also would like the club to have Japanese members.

In his letter, Goldstein said he understood that Roselle would be offered a membership at Idle Hour because of his post. Membership does not automatically come with the job, Carey said.

He said Roselle would be "an attractive candidate" for membership, but added that the club's rules require that he live in Lexington a year before he can be considered.

Former UK President Otis Singletary is a member of the club. UK expense accounts obtained through an open-records request show that private funds were used to pay his \$1,200 dues last fiscal year and the \$780 fee this fiscal year.

There was a clause in Singletary's UK contract that provided "association and club benefits" relating to organizations, membership in which is desirable in fulfilling the role of president of the university.

Roselle has the same clause in his contract.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1987

## Collegiate standards are focus of debate

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Education Secretary William J. Bennett wants post-secondary schools' accreditation to depend less on how many books they own than on how much their students learn.

An accreditation industry spokeswoman, however, calls Bennett's views on the subject "medieval."

"Traditionally, accrediting agencies have looked at inputs — how many books are in the library and how many faculty members have Ph.D.'s," Bennett said in a statement yesterday as he proposed new regulations for agencies that accredit colleges, universities and post-secondary trade schools. "But the focus should also be on outcomes, or student achievement — what students actually learn."

Marjorie Lenn, the director of professional services for the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, took exception to Bennett's remarks.

"That's a very unfortunate quote," she said in an interview last week. "That's a very medieval view of what accreditation is. The accrediting community has not been counting books for a long time."

Ms. Lenn said she was annoyed by Bennett's comments, but not upset by the proposed regulations.

Bennett's statement said, "The revised regulations would improve consumer protection" by requiring the accrediting agencies to ensure that institutions represent themselves to the public truthfully and adequately.

## Magazine says \$12,700 tuition at Earlham is a good deal

Associated Press

RICHMOND, Ind. — With annual tuition of \$12,700, Earlham College of Richmond is hardly the least expensive institution of higher education in the country.

The September issue of Money Magazine, however, calls it one of the nation's 10 best deals.

"In recent years, these schools have taken aggressive measures to maintain or improve their academic quality," writes Money staff writer John Spickney. "Each has a defined mission that helps it to maximize its resources — and therefore to return more education for your money. The institutions, in short, are a bargain."

Spickney visited Earlham — founded in 1847 as a Quaker school — for two days this spring, said Richard Holden, Earlham's public-information director.

Earlham's yearly tuition is the highest of the schools cited. However, Holden noted that the college has a generous financial-aid program.

"Sixty percent of our students are receiving financial aid — either grants or scholarships — and the average aid package is \$8,700," Holden said.

In the article, Spickney cites the school's international study program as one reason the school is a bargain. Seventy percent of Earlham's students study abroad in any of 27 countries.

Holden said such students must become fluent in a foreign language; the school is particularly noted for its strong Japanese studies.

Only 11 percent of Earlham's 1,100 students are Quakers. Only a little more than 20 percent come from Indiana and Ohio. Many hail from New England and other Eastern states.

Other colleges on the Money list are The Cooper Union in New York City, State University of New York, Binghamton; Furman University in Greenville, S.C.; Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa; Alverno College in Milwaukee; Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas; the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Wash.; and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1987

## Marshall drowns Morehead 29-0; Western falls 28-24

Staff and wire reports

HUNTINGTON, W.Va.

Quarterback Tony Petersen passed for 335 yards and two touchdowns, including an 80-yarder to split end Mike Barber, as Marshall University rolled over Morehead State 29-0 yesterday.

Playing in a gamelong downpour, Petersen completed 15 of 28 passes but suffered four interceptions in the season opener for both teams as the Thundering Herd exacted revenge for last year's 19-10 opening-game loss to Morehead.

It looked as though Marshall would face the same fate this year as The Herd moved inside the Morehead 10-yard line twice in the first half, but had to settle for field goals. The score at the half was 6-0.

Morehead was led by quarterback Chris Swartz's 113 yards passing, and quarterback Lance Jansen added 104 yards. But both quarterbacks were hit hard by the Marshall defense, which tallied six sacks. Jansen was sacked four times and completed nine of 24 passes with one interception.

Tailback Ron Darby led Marshall in rushing with 126 yards on 25 carries, and Jonathan Cage gained 56 yards in eight carries for the Morehead Eagles.

Marshall outgained Morehead 519 yards to 255 in the game, which was slowed by numerous penalties. Morehead lost 116 yards on 15 penalties. Marshall was flagged 12 times for 120 yards.

# Monster mash: Marshall wins ugly (and easily) over Morehead

By PAT FORDE  
Staff Writer

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — All this really happened in Marshall's 29-0 outscoring of Morehead State in college football yesterday.

■ Fifteen penalties were called, not counting four offsetting ones and three that were declined.

■ Marshall quarterback Tony Petersen threw four interceptions.

■ There were nine dropped passes.

■ Marshall's offense rolled up two yards rushing and completed 6 of 21 passes.

But wait; there's more. That was just the first half.

In the second half, the Blundering Herd, Illegal Eagles and overworked refs combined to produce:

■ An inadvertent whistle that kept Marshall cornerback Reggie Giles out of the NCAA record books. He picked off a pass just inside the back of the end zone and returned it 109 yards for a touchdown. But the refs had whistled the play dead in the end zone for no apparent reason.

"They needed the NFL rule, the instant replay, on that one," the good-natured Giles said.

■ Twelve more penalties, including one that wiped out a Marshall touchdown on a 65-yard punt return by Darryl Burgess. For the game, 27 penalties were stepped off for 236 yards.

■ A Marshall drive that stalled at the Morehead one-foot line. That one thrilled Morehead's players and coaches so that they danced all over the field — and got penalized half the distance to the goal, which was all of six inches.

"It was an ugly win, all right," Giles said. "But an ugly win is better than an ugly loss in my book."

How ugly was it? This game made The Elephant Man look like Christie Brinkley.

The game films would be a box-office smash as a horror flick, one that Marshall coach George Chaump would not be crazy

## Flags fly furiously, Morehead drops 'round one'

Continued from Page C-1

about seeing.

"I hope we got all the mistakes out of our system for the year," Chaump said. "We wasted a lot of opportunities. The kids were a little over-excited."

The excitement didn't seem to lessen, even in a game that lasted about as long as the Jerry Lewis Telethon.

It lasted long enough for Petersen to overcome his four interceptions and throw touchdown passes of 80 yards to Mike Barber and 27 yards to Keith Baxter.

Petersen finished the game with 15 completions in 28 attempts for 335 yards and a vote of confidence from his coach.

"Although Petersen threw those interceptions, I was going to stick with him," Chaump said. "I did not

MOREHEAD	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL	0	8	9	14	29
Marshall — FG J. Mitchell 25; Marshall — FG J. Mitchell 29; Marshall — FG B. Mitchell 39; Marshall — Barber 80 pass from Petersen (pass failed); Marshall — Baxter 27 pass from Petersen (J. Mitchell kick); Marshall — Hazard 1 run (J. Mitchell kick). A — 15,049.					
First downs	17	19			
Rushes-yards	33-38	38-100			
Passing yards	217	419			
Return yards	107	79			
Passes	18-43-1	19-34-4			
Punts	10-41	3-34			
Fumbles-lost	3-2	2-1			
Penalties-yards	15-116	12-120			
Time of Possession	27:41	31:19			

want to do anything to destroy his confidence."

Fittingly, the game was played on a gray, drizzly day that was every bit as depressing as the action — or lack of it — on the field. Perhaps the most amazing thing about this amazing contest was that a lot of the crowd of 15,049 stayed for most of the game.

Morehead State coach Bill Baldridge probably wished he could have left early. The game was nothing but bad news for him, but what's even worse is that Marshall played terribly and still won convincingly.

Baldridge tried to maintain a brave outlook on the rest of the season.

"This is like one round of a 10-round fight," he said.

For die-hard optimists, there was a lot of hard hitting by both teams. One of the hardest was delivered to referee Ray Beasley, who was leveled by a Morehead defensive lineman chasing Petersen.

Beasley suffered a cut left ear but returned to continue throwing flags. Personal fouls were definitely in vogue (eight were called).

"There was a lot of aggression out there," Morehead quarterback Lance Jensen said.

# UK official sees himself as advocate for students

By Brad Cooper  
Herald-Leader contributing writer

James Kuder, the new vice chancellor for student affairs at the University of Kentucky, says working with students has been good for him.

It "has kept me mentally alert," Kuder said. "It has kept me young, or at least the feeling."

Kuder, 46, came to UK after 18 years at Colorado State University's student affairs division. After two months in his new job, his vigor is apparent.

The new administrator is making his way around campus, meeting with a variety of students.

Kuder has met individually with the presidents of the Student Government Association and Student Activities Board. He is scheduled to have lunch this week with leaders of the campus newspaper. And just before classes began, Kuder visited several fraternities.

Such activities are nothing new for Kuder, say people who knew him at Colorado State.

"He made the most contact of any administrator on campus," said Roger Sherman, the former president of Associated Students at Colo-

rado State. James Kuder came to UK two months ago after 18 years at Colorado State's student affairs division.

rado State.

"He was recognized on campus more than our president was because he was out meeting people," Sherman said.

His most important role, Sherman said, was being a student advocate.

Kuder was instrumental in saving Colorado State's highly popular "Spring Weekend" when administrators tried to eliminate it because of excessive drinking and rioting, Sherman said.

Kuder convinced administrators the problems were caused by students from other states who attended concerts during the event, Sherman said.

Being a student advocate means being in touch with students and their interests, Kuder said.

"I try to get out and meet students instead of waiting for

them to come into my office," he said. "If you are going to be a voice and an advocate for student needs, you need to get out and meet students in their environment."

He started at Colorado State in 1969 as assistant dean of students after obtaining a doctorate in college student personnel administration at Oregon State University.

In 1974, Kuder became associate director of student relations. He made the jump to director in 1979.

He also was an associate professor of education. Kuder has no plans to teach at UK, however.

"Teaching helped put me in touch with a part of student life that I ordinarily would not have had," he said.

Students and administrators at UK say they find Kuder's eagerness to get out and meet people appealing.

"He is very approachable," said Jim Smith, UK's coordinator of programming for residence life.

"He does not create any sense of, 'I'm an administrator, you're a student.' He doesn't wear his credentials on his sleeve," he said.

UK got exactly the type of person it was looking for when it chose Kuder from among five candidates, in March, said Lynne Hunt, president of the Student Activities Board. She served on the selection committee.

"He's very open, honest, relaxed and has a quick wit," she said.

After having lunch with Kuder, Cyndi Weaver, president of the Student Government Association, described his demeanor as receptive and his concern for students as sincere.

"Sometimes when administrators ask you what you think, you don't get the impression they want to hear it," she said. "That's not the case with Dr. Kuder."

Kuder is no stranger to dealing with young people. He and his wife, Joan, have two children, Jennifer, 22, a May graduate of Colorado State, and Michael, 20, a business junior at the school.



## Kentucky briefly

# UK, Ohio State to teach care of AIDS victims

Staff wire reports

**WASHINGTON** — The University of Kentucky will work with Ohio State University to train health-care workers on the treatment of AIDS patients under a \$2 million federal program announced Friday.

In addition to the training center at Columbus, Ohio, others will be established in California, New York and Washington state.

The Ohio State Research Foundation received a \$594,412 grant to support the first year of the three-year project. In addition to UK, the Ohio project will coordinate with the University of Michigan and Meharry Medical College of Tennessee to train health professionals in a four-state region.

## Lexington briefly

# Prichard committee re-elects chairman

The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a statewide citizens education panel, has re-elected Wade Mountz of Louisville as its chairman and has chosen six new members.

Mountz, the president of NKC Inc., a hospital company, was re-elected at the committee's annual meeting at Shakertown last month. In addition, Lois Weinberg of Hindman was chosen as vice chairwoman; Walter Baker of Glasgow as secretary; and Pam Miller of Lexington as treasurer.

The six new members are education activist Joanne James of London, banker Malcolm Chancey of Louisville, accountant James Ratcliffe of Louisville, lawyer William McCann of Lexington, education activist Barbara Plenge of Shepherdsville, and Humana Inc. spokesman George Atkins of Louisville.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., September 6, 1987—

# Program will detail U.K.'s offerings

**ASHLAND** — Students from seven area counties who are interested in educational opportunities at the University of Kentucky are invited to attend a program at the Quality Inn Ashland Plaza at 7 p.m. Sept. 21.

The program is open to residents of Boyd, Greenup, Carter, Lawrence, Lewis, Elliott and Rowan counties. Parents also are invited.

U.K. faculty, staff and students will speak informally with students and answer questions.

Information will be available regarding admission requirements, financial aid, academic merit scholarships, on-campus housing, career planning and placement, academic programs and student life.

High school seniors can earn scholarships through the Century III Leaders program, which will distribute nearly \$250,000 to the college-bound this year. The top winner in the national scholarship competition receives \$11,500.

Seniors interested in entering the competition, now in its 13th year, may obtain applications from their principals. Deadline for applying is Oct. 22.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1987

## UK student government to consider condom issue

By Brad Cooper  
Herald-Leader UK correspondent

Condoms on campus could be endorsed tonight by the University of Kentucky Student Government Association if four students have their way.

"We don't want to promote promiscuity," said David Allgood, a sponsor of a resolution calling for the SGA to work with the student health service to discuss the condom issue. "But if someone's going to do it, they're going to do it."

Allgood said he and the other sponsors — David Botkins, Doug Smith and SGA President Cyndi Weaver — mainly wanted to increase campus awareness about the dangers of casual sex and the importance of acting responsibly, particularly because of the AIDS threat.

One way to do that, they said,

would be to put condom vending machines in men's and women's restrooms on campus.

"We want to make students aware that they're in college and they must show some responsibility," Allgood said.

If the SGA passes the resolution, it and the health service will discuss ways to distribute condoms, Botkins said.

But the administrator of the health service said yesterday that she did not think condoms would appear in UK restrooms soon.

"This will not occur without a good bit of study," Jean Cox said. "We still need some more specifics and then we'll work with them."

While indiscriminate sex and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases are problems at UK, the situation is "not the magnitude of what it is on the East Coast and on the West Coast," she said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1987

## Hazard college's enrollment soars

HAZARD, Ky. — Hazard Community College's enrollment is up 23 percent, pushing the total beyond 1,000 students for the first time in the school's 19-year history.

G. Edward Hughes, the school's director, said in a statement released Monday that enrollment has increased about 300 percent since 1980, when 326 students registered.

School officials said the enrollment increase underscores the need for the \$2.9 million technical building that is under construction. Academic Dean Jeff Willens said the school plans to seek more space in the Hazard area this year.

## College reports record enrollment

HAZARD — Hazard Community College has a 23 percent increase in enrollment this fall, pushing the total beyond 1,000 students for the first time in the school's 19-year history.

"At the close of registration September 3 we had registered 1,012 students, which represents for us an all-time record enrollment," said G. Edward Hughes, the school's director.

School officials said the enrollment increase underscored the need for the \$2.9 million technical learning building under construction on the campus. Academic Dean Jeff Willens said the school planned to seek more space in the Hazard area to relieve crowding this year.

**Don  
Edwards**  
Herald-Leader  
columnist



## Wildcat fever sure to rule UK football's first game

In a town where you can buy a pair of Wildcat booties for your baby, does anybody want to guess what you'll see at UK's football opener Saturday?

OK, to begin with, Spuds MacKenzie is hot. He's the dog in the beer commercials and you'll be seeing plenty of Spuds MacKenzie T-shirts.

In fact, some students were talking this week about taking a Spuds MacKenzie-type dog (which is naturally sort of white) and striping him with blue food color, putting a pair of shades on him and sneaking him into Commonwealth Stadium.

If the person sitting next to you at the game Saturday smells like a dog, that might be the explanation.

Because Spuds is hot, surfing stuff is hot. There are "Catjammin'" shirts and "Wildcat Beach Club" shirts.

For tailgaters, there is a Big Blue snack bowl that looks like a UK football helmet. It comes complete with a list of "tasty dip recipes."

There is a board game called "UK-Opoly" where you try to "buy" such campus properties as the Patterson Office Tower and the M.I. King Library. That might be as close as some of its players ever get to the library.

There is a liquid-crystal-display UK Wildcat clock so you will get to the game on time.

There is a Wildcat umbrella in case of rain.

There are Wildcat sunglasses in case of sun.

There are Wildcat stadium seats to keep you in padded comfort.

There are Wildcat shot glasses, beer mugs and insulated drink holders to help you celebrate if Big Blue wins or to help you drown your sorrows if Big Blue loses.

There is a Wildcat cellular telephone to talk to all your friends from your automobile, pickup truck or RV.

There is a tiny UK cheerleader uniform designed to fit your Cabbage Patch doll.

There are "Go Big Blue" flags that clip on to your car windows.

There are Wildcat golf balls in case you want to play a round on game day and can't stand the thought of using ordinary golf balls.

There are Wildcat caps, hats, sweatbands, jackets, sweaters, shirts, pants, belts, socks and neckties.

And if you were one of those kids whose mother always warned you to "wear new underwear in case you're in a wreck" every time you went out — yes, there is Wildcat underwear.

We hope you will not be in a wreck.

But if you are, your Wildcat underwear will show the people in the emergency room that your... uh... heart is in the right place.

# Newest Japanese 'import'

## Courses on language, business and culture flourish in Kentucky, across U.S.

By GEORGE GRAVES  
Staff Writer

"I need to learn about the Japanese," said James Carrigan, a blond, beefy University of Louisville student. "I'm an electrical engineering major. I need to find out about my competition."

Thus, Carrigan has joined 20 other people — old and young, traveled and provincial-degree candidates and drop-ins — in History 339, Japanese Business and Culture, which is being taught by Andrea McElderry, an associate professor of history.



McElderry

They are among hundreds of students at Kentucky universities taking Japan-related courses this fall. It's a national trend.

"Clearly the interest in Japan has changed immensely in the last few years," said McElderry, one of the Louisville area's few experts on Asia.

"It just seems to be mushrooming," agreed Bunny Holman, director of community education for Lexington's Transylvania University, where one school T-shirt is emblazoned in both English and Japanese.

The increasing university offerings in Kentucky and elsewhere reflect the proliferation of Japanese businesses in the United States. Plants such as the one Toyota Motor Corp. is building in Scott County have caught the attention of students and business people.

Some, such as U of L's Carrigan, want to "get a leg up" on the Japanese. Others want to work for them, or at least do business with them.

Al Carpenter, a partner in a modest Louisville accounting firm bearing his name, took McElderry's class during the last academic year. He thinks it might help him find either Japanese clients or American clients who do business with the Japanese.

"I was really surprised no other CPAs (certified public accountants) were in that class," Carpenter said. His firm also has hired a young Japanese woman to recruit clients.

Not everyone, however, takes a course about Japan to improve job or business prospects.

Ken Hilgart is the assistant manager at the Benihana Japanese-style restaurant in suburban Louisville, but that's not why he's in McElderry's class. Hilgart's mother is Japanese — she met his American father during the occupation of Japan after World War II.

"I have some familiarity with the culture," Hilgart said. "Whenever I have an opportunity, I try to learn more about it."

"I've always liked to cook Oriental and Japanese food and collect little Oriental knickknacks," said Robin Morgan, the first person to sign up for Bellarmine College's non-credit evening class in beginning Japanese.

Now the Louisville advertising executive will start collecting a few Japanese expressions, such as "konnichiwa" ("good day" or "hello," pronounced KOHN-nee-chee-wah) and "kōmbanwa" ("good evening," pronounced KOHM-bahn-wah).

Teaching Bellarmine's Japanese class is Rie (pronounced Ree-eh) Haggerty. Like virtually all Japanese-language instructors at Kentucky colleges and universities, she is Japanese. She is married to an American she met when he was in Japan as an exchange student.

"I will cover just very basic conversation," Haggerty said, seeking to reassure prospective students. "It won't go into difficult, complicated sentences and grammar."

The Toyota plant is likely to give Central Kentucky the greatest concentration of Japanese in the state. Not surprisingly, the University of Kentucky, Transylvania and Georgetown College — a mere two miles from the plant — are among those offering courses dealing with Japan.

As part of its non-credit community education program, U.K. is even teaching shiatsu, the Japanese art of finger massage.

At U of L, 28 students have enrolled in a for-credit, undergraduate course in elementary Japanese.

"I was only expecting 13 people," said the teacher, Ikuko Matsumoto, a graduate student. "It was amazing." Three years ago, Matsumoto was an exchange student at U of L; she recently returned to pursue a master's degree in foreign-language education.

Teaching a language means teaching a culture, Japanese-language instructors say. Matsumoto, for example, showed her class a brief film last week explaining Japanese gestures, including ritual bows of politeness.

Matsumoto teaches the strange-looking Japanese characters — there are several thousand of them — by connecting them with something American. To help her class remember the character "chi," she told them it resembles a cheese ball with a toothpick stuck in it.

Americans who speak Japanese can name their own price" when it comes to job-hunting, said Transylvania's Holman. "I get calls every day for experts in Japanese, for interpreters," she said.

An executive with a Paris, Ky., company recently called her. "He wants English for his Japanese managers and Japanese for his American managers," Holman said.

Transylvania doesn't offer undergraduate Japanese-language courses but probably will soon, Holman predicted. "The students are demanding it."

Universities are cooking up new courses for those with business-oriented needs, such as U of L's all-day immersion in Japanese culture Sept. 25. For \$140 each, the 20 participants will learn about art, language, history, religion, family life and economic development. They'll eat Japanese food for lunch and dinner.

The rising interest in Japan has exposed an academic weakness that troubles U of L's McElderry and other scholars, as well as university administrators. Few if any Kentucky institutions have the faculty, books or periodicals to assemble a comprehensive Asian studies program.

"I just think we're pretty lean in general on foreign-area specialties," said William Dorrill, U of L's top academic officer. He added, "We need local expertise, right here in our own commonwealth, instead of relying on 'experts' elsewhere."

"It's an area that's been neglected," acknowledged Donald Sands, U.K.'s vice chancellor for academic affairs. "The good thing about Toyota is that it has awakened Kentucky to the importance of Asia."

# New bank specializes in helping to save for college education

"This is the single most important financial product of the century and that's an understatement," a confident Peter A. Roberts told me, as he sat in my office and laid out his plans.

He's the founder and chairman of the new College Savings Bank in Princeton, N.J., and may actually have a better idea. Only time will tell whether he succeeds. Parents worried about how they'll manage to send their kids to college should give him a hearing.

His new bank is in the business of helping you prepare for college expenses. But he's selling far more than a simple savings program.

If you deposit a fixed sum today or start making regular installment payments, the College Savings Bank says, your money will cover the average cost of a private college — tuition, fees, room and board — when your child is ready to matriculate. The bank believes it can make that promise, no matter what happens to stocks, bonds, inflation or interest rates between now and then.

"On other investments, savers have to roll the dice and hope that their earnings keep up with college inflation," Roberts says. "But with us, they have shifted their risk from the household to the bank."

Roberts, formerly a general partner of the investment banking firm Lazard Frères & Co., has developed a certificate of deposit insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and pegged to college-cost inflation, as computed by The College Board. This year prices rose by 7.4 percent at the costlier private schools. Your account earns a floating interest rate; the sum in your CD is supposed to keep up with the cost of college every year.

A few other college-prepayment plans exist. More than a dozen schools now let a limited number of parents sign up their children years in advance. The school guarantees that your money will grow by enough to cover tuition when the child is a freshman. Some plans also cover room and board.

Six states — Michigan, Tennessee, Maine, Indiana, Wyoming and Florida — are preparing similar programs. In most cases, they're for parents whose children will attend college within the state.

But most of these plans limit the student's choice. If he doesn't want to go to the school where his plan was established, or wants a school that's out of state, his parents could lose all the years of interest that their money earned.



JANE  
BRYANT  
QUINN

Also, the tax status of prepaid tuition has not yet been decided. Parents might owe an annual tax on the fund's theoretical increase in value. Or, when your child enters college, you might be taxed on the difference between what you originally paid and the current value of the school's tuition.

The College Savings Bank's CDs get around those problems. They face the tax problem squarely. Each year, you're taxed on the interest credited to your CD. Your accumulated savings can be used at any school at all. If the child doesn't go to school, you get all your money back plus interest. There's a 5 percent penalty for most early withdrawals. You pay no fees or maintenance costs.

You'll need money in hand, if you mean to save for college in a lump sum. If your child is 5 years old, it costs \$14,570 for a CD that guarantees him one year's worth of private education when he's 18. That compares with an average cost today of \$11,463, as computed by The College Board. But by the time that child is ready for school, his freshman year would cost \$28,580, assuming current college inflation rates.

You'll pay less for the CD, if your child will go to a state school. And even less, if you want to prepay only part of the college cost. Different ages come at different costs.

The College Savings Bank also tailors programs for families who want to save smaller amounts on a regular basis. For more information on its CollegeSure CD, write to the bank at 5 Vaughn Dr., Princeton, N.J. 08543.

To make, say, a 7.4 percent guarantee, Roberts doesn't have to earn that much on his net investments. He started out by charging you more than the current cost of college, so he can fulfill his promise by crediting less than 7.4 percent to your account.

He charges more, because college inflation is currently outpacing the interest rate he can earn on his investments.

If your child is young, and you have faith in the stock market at present prices, you might earn more on your money by buying stocks. Or you might do better with a zero-coupon bond. Then again, you might do worse.

Roberts' game isn't in super returns. It's in peace of mind. If his plan succeeds, you'll know that college is fully covered, no matter what.

Your risk is that Roberts will not be able to invest well enough to meet his guarantee. In that case, you've lost your hopes but not your money. All your savings, plus interest, are FDIC insured.

© The Washington Post



# Is college really what it used to be?

BOSTON — There was a scene in an old movie, *Goodbye Columbus*, that I still remember. In it, a father is watching his son bumble through his first day of postgraduate work at the family trucking firm. Finally, in exasperation, the older man complains: "Four years of college and he can't load a truck."

It was a wonderful non sequitur and a ripe portrait of the generation gap of the '60s. But it was more than that. Here was the man who had paid the education bill for his son, now wondering what he'd gotten for his dollar. What had the kid learned in that fancy college anyway?

I wonder what that son, now a father, would say of his own children, a second generation of college students. He might be reluctant to sound as philistine as his own dad. His pragmatic concerns about the link between education and vocation exist, but he may not be comfortable expressing them, so crassly.

Parents today are more likely to question the content of education. "Four years of college and he can't tell you what's in the Bill of Rights! Ten thousand dollars in loans and she thinks the Philippines are in the Caribbean! Seventeen thousand dollars a year and they don't even read Plato!"

These are the updated sounds of the consumer revolt. As the price of college outdistances inflation and reason, as the ceiling rises to some \$18,000 a year, \$72,000 a degree, not including books, paying parents are questioning not only the value of education, but the values in it.

I expect this accounts for the success of Allan Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind*. The book, No. 1 on the best-seller list, is as much a product of the 1980s as *The Greening of America* — a youth-extolling book Bloom detests — was a product of the 1960s.

The University of Chicago's cranky curmudgeon offers a respectable intellectual's complaint: Universities no longer pass on the core of Western civilized thought to the next generation of the best and brightest. Bloom insists that the university, like the culture, has become intellectually wimpy, infected by cultural relativism, unwilling

**Ellen Goodman**  
Boston Globe  
columnist



Parents today are more likely to question the content of education. "Four years of college and he can't tell you what's in the Bill of Rights!"

to make value judgments.

The book's message is less newsworthy than its sales. The treatise is uneven — pop analysis masquerading as anti-pop intellectualism. The author, a philosopher, alternates between real insight and remarkable blindness. He indulges lustily in bashing: Sixties bashing, rock music bashing, feminism and family bashing.

I don't share his nostalgia for the campus of 25 years ago, a place I knew as an undergraduate. Nor do I share his antipathy to the current "openness." He prefers the days of narrow- and deep-mindedness when, he says, Catholics and Protestants may have hated one another "but at least they were taking their beliefs seriously . . ."

More importantly, as a parent of a college student, I don't see stu-

dents in a state of moral apathy, unwilling to wrestle with good and evil. After decades of teaching the young, I wonder if Bloom still listens to them. I wonder if he still likes them.

Of course, it isn't students who are buying *The Closing of the American Mind* or that other unexpected hit, *Cultural Literacy*. It's consumers. Bloom's appeal may not be the text: one professor's philosophical yearning for the great books tradition of liberal arts. It may be the subtext: Warning, today's education isn't worth the money.

As a parent who just signed a check for one semester in exactly the same amount as the down payment on my first house, I understand the anxiety of the purchaser. How much knowledge can you get for the buck?

As the price goes up, so do our demands and our criticisms. The best universities, with my blessing and Bloom's, are stressing core curriculums that do teach our heritage again. But I am uncomfortable with critics who stroke my generation by telling us how great it was in our day, and then insist how much things have fallen apart. The scoring is more subtle than that.

Finally, I cannot agree that higher education has, in the words of Bloom's subtitle, "impoverished the souls of today's students." Let the educational buyer beware. But don't let's confuse empty pockets with empty souls.

© Washington Post Writers Group

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1987

## ESPN will carry 2 Eastern games

By Gene McLean  
Herald-Leader staff writer

The Ohio Valley Conference announced yesterday that five of its conference basketball games — including two games involving Eastern Kentucky — will be moved to midnight EST and will be televised live by ESPN this season.

The five-game package will begin on Saturday Jan. 16, 1988, when ESPN will televise the Eastern-Murray State game.

The other games to be televised are Austin Peay at Tennessee Tech on Friday, Jan. 22; Middle Tennessee at Tennessee State on Friday, Feb. 5; Eastern at Middle Tennessee on Friday, Feb. 12; and Middle Tennessee at Austin Peay on Saturday, Feb. 27.

"The OVC, along with Creative Sports Marketing, went to ESPN and offered a package several months ago," Jon Verner, the director of publicity for the OVC, said yesterday. "They asked us what we had in mind and this was the idea that we took to them."

"We are excited about the possibility of having nationwide exposure for our league on a major network like ESPN. It's going to be late-night here, but on the West Coast it will be prime time. This is something that we've tried to do in the past and we're excited about having it now."

Eastern Kentucky coach Max Good also likes the idea. His team

just missed the NCAA Tournament a year ago and figures to be one of the top contenders for the OVC title this year.

"I think it is great for our league and the schools," Good said. "It will give our schools an opportunity to show the caliber of basketball we play and student athletes that we have."

"Our conference has been a very competitive league and last year it was especially so," Good said. "I think we made some tremendous strides nationwide and I think that is reflected by the fact that we are able to get national exposure on ESPN. It's just further evidence that our image is becoming better and better and that we do have a very viable basketball league."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1987

## Transylvania launches \$25 million fund-raiser

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Transylvania University officials said yesterday that they are beginning a five-year, \$25 million "Fund for Transylvania" development campaign.

William T. Young, chairman of the Board of Curators, said the fund seeks to meet "the change and challenge inherent in Transylvania's future."

He said the campaign has already raised more than \$12 million in gifts and pledges and that the school hopes to reach its goal within the next 18 months.

Nearly half of the fund will endow Thomas Jefferson Scholarships, which are awarded to 25 freshmen each year. The scholarships are worth about \$40,000 each.

Other uses include expansion and improvement of the academic program, renovation of residence halls, other physical plant improvements, Annual Fund support and endowment of other scholarships.

# OVC, ESPN sign basketball deal

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The Ohio Valley Conference, in conjunction with the ESPN cable-sports network, is reviving its series of late-night college basketball games, officials of both the OVC and ESPN announced Tuesday.

The late-night package calls for five games, three on Fridays and two on Saturdays, in January and February which will begin at midnight EST, 11 p.m. CST.

"The series represents a combined effort on the part of our administrators, coaches and players to react creatively to the TV marketplace at a time when the conference has experienced success in NCAA play," OVC Commissioner Jim Delany said.

The series is labeled a "novel idea at an opportune time" by Loren Matthews, vice president for programming at ESPN.

"The OVC is coming off a strong season in which they had two representatives (Austin Peay and Middle Tennessee State) in the NCAA Tournament and (it) was the second-highest scoring conference in the nation," Matthews said.

In 1983 and 1984 the OVC syndicated its own six-game "Friday Night Live" series to stations and cable systems around the country with games beginning at 11:30 p.m.

Attendance at those games was approximately 40 percent higher than games with normal starting times, according to OVC officials.

The series begins with Eastern Kentucky at Murray State on Jan. 16 and continues with Austin Peay at Tennessee Tech on Jan. 22, Middle Tennessee at Tennessee State on

## Sports briefly

Feb. 5, Eastern Kentucky at Middle Tennessee on Feb. 12 and concludes with Middle Tennessee at Austin Peay on Feb. 27.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1987

## Martin Luther King forum series opens today on UK campus

The first of the fall programs sponsored by the Martin Luther King Cultural Center will begin at noon today at the King Cultural Center on the University of Kentucky campus.

Ben Robinson, assistant professor in the UK College of Social Work, will discuss "U.S. Social Welfare Policy and the Black American" at noon in Room 124 of the student center.

The cultural and educational program this fall will be presented as a forum series on various topics presented by UK's Afro-American faculty.

The discussions will be held at noon for the next five consecutive Thursdays.

These are upcoming programs:  
Sept. 17 — "Living in the Bluegrass: An historical view of Lexington's black community," Gerald Smith, doctoral candidate, Department of History.

Sept. 24 — "Sex education and the black student," Ivan Banks,

assistant professor, College of Education.

Oct. 1 — "Black predicament: The need for an enlightened world view," O.R. Dathorne, professor, Department of English.

Oct. 8 — "Race, health and clinical diagnosis," Doris Wilkin-son, professor, Department of Sociology.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, September 10, 1987

## ACC asks for more classrooms, parking

By ROGER ALFORD  
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Like shoppers on Christmas Eve, the increasing number of commuters to Ashland Community College often must circle for a while before finding a place to park their cars.

Even a 98-space parking addition built two years ago failed to satisfy the student body's voracious appetite for parking space.

But contained in a proposal that has received priority status from University of Kentucky officials is an item that should end the parking famine and cure a more serious ill — inadequate classroom space.

A \$4.3 million construction project that would add more parking and a building containing additional classrooms and library space will be a top priority when it is presented to the U.K. Board of Trustees for approval later this month, said ACC Director Anthony Newberry.

"Parking is not our worst problem," he said. "We have a

tremendous need for additional classroom space."

Plans for adding more space date to 1976, when enrollment was 1,436 students.

Newberry said the classrooms were needed then.

But with enrollment at 2,250 students this fall — a new school record if fewer than 20 students drop out — more space is a necessity.

"We fully expect this dramatic growth to continue into 1988, exacerbating the college's already critical space shortages and underscoring the need to follow through with plans to build the Ashland Community College Academic-Learning Resource Center," Newberry said.

U.K. President David Roselle considers construction of the building the top priority among projects being proposed by community colleges this year, Newberry said.

If the university trustees approve the project, it still must be endorsed by the Council on Higher Education and funded by the Kentucky General Assembly.

The proposed building would house a learning resource center with library, two student learning labs, two micro-computer classrooms and labs, a student services center, six lecture classrooms, faculty and staff offices, a bookstore, a multipurpose room for continuing education programs, a student lounge and recreation area, and a small food services area.

The new building would also free space in the existing structure now used by the school's library.

The expansion would also add needed parking space.

"Inadequate parking has long been a critical problem at Ashland Community College," said Newberry.

In 1985, the 98-space parking annex was added, but enrollment has grown by more than 300 since then.

"Now every day perhaps as many as 200 students and members of the community are forced to park along the roadways or walk extreme distances," he said.

Students identified the parking situation as one of the schools "most gnarling deficiencies" in a poll taken last spring, Newberry said.

# Shops accuse EKU of stealing business

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Ky. — Three years ago Richmond businessman Larry Vencill opened a combination grocery store and gasoline station on the edge of Eastern Kentucky University's campus.

The EKU alumnus and co-owner of a local insurance company considered his more than \$400,000 investment a natural to meet the needs of students wanting after-hours groceries, sandwiches or other items.

Now he contends his alma mater is undercutting his efforts by selling some of the same merchandise on campus.

"If they were just selling sweat shirts or Eastern T-shirts, I wouldn't say a word. But they've got five times the number of beauty aids (in the campus bookstore) that I've got," Vencill said.

The bottom line, he said, "is unfair competition and encroachment on the small businessman. There's just no way the small businessman can compete with the state."

His sentiment is shared by others.

"I think it stinks, and it's worrying a lot of business people, particularly the small businessman, and I don't think it's fair," said Nick Vozos, who operates Nicholas Donuts and Pastries.

EKU sees the issue differently.

"We're just providing a service to the students. A lot of students don't have the capability to get off campus, and, in almost every case, what we're doing has come at the request of students," said C. E. Baldwin, EKU's vice president of business affairs.

Baldwin said that, while markups vary, most "would be the same as any business would be."

"Where income exceeds expenses," he said, the money is transferred to the university's general fund to underwrite regular operating expenses for EKU's educational programs.

"My conscience is clear," Baldwin said. "We haven't done anything detrimental to any outside business. We're just providing a service to the university community."

He said that he didn't consider food items sold for several years in the campus bookstore as groceries. "They're mainly snacks. It's such a small display that there's not much money in it because we can't buy in quantity."

But the issue goes beyond just groceries or snacks. There's also pizza, ice cream and yogurt.

EKU put in a pizza line in its grill this year, and, expanded its ice cream sales in the campus student center, several merchants said.

One night this month, Dean Walls looked at the customers standing in line at a local pizza restaurant he manages.

"People are normally lined up to the door and even outside," said Walls, who estimated that 60 percent of his business comes from EKU students.

Walls acknowledged that his pizza is slightly more expensive than that sold by EKU. But he also thinks it's better.

"We've regained some of it (business) back, but it's still not up to what it should be," he said. If business doesn't continue to rebound, he said, some of his EKU student employees may lose their jobs.

He said he also is concerned that EKU may begin delivering pizza both on and off campus, intensifying the competition.

Baldwin acknowledged that pizzas may be delivered on campus soon. But he said there is no plan to deliver them in Richmond.

Gloria Nixon, the franchise holder of a local ice cream shop, said the expanded competition from EKU has "dramatically hurt business."

She estimated that her sales are about 50 percent below last September's volume. And EKU, she said, can sell ice cream at about what she must pay for it.

"I feel very trapped in a no-win situation. I have a high overhead. The university, with its tax-exempt status and government support, has placed my business, as well as other businesses in the community, at an unfair disadvantage," Nixon said.

Under Kentucky law, state universities are exempt from paying sales tax on foodstuffs that otherwise would be taxable. Students also are exempt from paying the tax on such purchases in university-operated facilities.

Several Richmond merchants have made their views known to the local chamber of commerce. Anita Mesalam, the chamber's executive

director, said the issue is on the executive committee's agenda for next month.

The university didn't start selling yogurt until this fall, Vencill said, a year after he spent about \$75,000 for remodeling and new equipment to start selling it at his Colonel's Corner.

He said that sales on a "good day" this year are 30 to 40 percent less than last year.

Vencill said he hasn't formally complained to EKU officials. "They know my concerns," which he said he has expressed in correspondence on another issue he and EKU are at odds over.

Vencill contends that the university usurped use of The Colonel's Corner name for a section in the campus bookstore. EKU claims it was using the name first.

Besides the sale of foodstuffs and other items, the college also is in the catering business, but Baldwin said the school does not advertise that service. He said the university began catering in Madison County years ago when no one else provided that service.

The competition issue in Richmond isn't unique, although Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education, says he hasn't heard of any similar complaints from merchants near other state universities in Kentucky.

Legislatures in several states have considered laws banning competitive business enterprises by public universities. Arizona has adopted a law that prohibits state agencies from such business practices unless they have demonstrated direct research advantages to the state.

Several other Richmond merchants, who said they felt some competition from EKU, acknowledged that they university is still a definite plus for the city.

"I'm glad Eastern is here. This town would dry up and blow away without it," said Vikki Powell, co-owner of White Hall Rental.

"I want to be a friend of Eastern's, and I have been. But I want Eastern to be a friend of the local economy and the small businessman," she said.



## Western seeks state-funding increase to ease growing pains

By TIM ROBERTS  
Staff Writer

**BOWLING GREEN, Ky.** — With enrollment up about 9 percent this year, and with substantial increases expected in the next two years, Western Kentucky University is feeling growing pains.

Yesterday, the university's board of regents voted to ask for a 32.3 percent increase in state funding in the next two years, in part to cover the cost of employing 195 new faculty members to teach those new students.

Last fall, Western experienced an 8.5 percent increase in students. As of this week, there were 13,357 Western students, an increase of 1,100 or 9.1 percent, Jerry Wilder, vice president of student affairs, told regents yesterday.

The university payroll would have to expand about \$4.7 million to hire the additional faculty, according to the request that will be forwarded to the state Council on Higher Education.

The council will render its decision by Nov. 15, when it sends a proposed statewide higher-education budget for 1988-89 and '89-'90 to the governor.

Currently, Western has about 600 faculty members.

Other suggested increases — for graduate assistantships, library holdings, equipment and money to pay off bond issues for a new \$19 million library and other projects — bring the total requested increase in state funding to \$11 million in 1988-89 and \$14.5 million in 1989-90.

Western's request assumes that the state will completely fund its higher-education formula. However, the state currently, is

funding only 88 percent of that formula. And even as they approved such ambitious plans, the regents also were having to cut \$581,400 from the current budget because of a shortfall in state revenue.

Nonetheless, WKU President Kern Alexander said after the meeting that "chances are good" that Western will get the money it seeks.

"The legislature has responded in the past, except for occasions when the economic situation prevented it," said Alexander, who has advised several state legislatures on how to fund education.

"If the state of Kentucky decides it can't afford these students, the board will have to reconsider its plans," Alexander told the regents.

Whether he can persuade Kentucky's legislature to spend more money isn't known.

But Norman Snider, director of communication services for the Council on Higher Education, pointed out that gubernatorial candidates John Harper and Wallace Wilkinson promised the council they would not reduce the formula funding level and would attempt to increase it.

Snider said he could not predict whether Western would receive all the funding it seeks, but he said the school's statistics appear to be well grounded.

Western's state-funding request calls for average salary increases of 5 percent, down from 6.4 percent budgeted for this school year.

Although it is not included in the budget request, the regents also announced plans to create two new categories of professors.

The first is the university distinguished professor, a nationally recognized scholar, who would lecture in several disciplines.

The second, the distinguished service professor, would go to outstanding teachers and scholars on the Western faculty.

About six positions would be available in each category, Alexander said.

## Centre retains top rank in alumni giving

**DANVILLE** — Centre College has maintained its No. 1 ranking for alumni participation in annual giving for the fourth straight year and established a national record for the third consecutive year, according to the school's office of public information.

Centre received donations of \$1.4 million from 75.3 percent of its alumni in 1986-87. The Annual Fund giving was an increase of 16 percent from 1985-86.

In 1986-87, Centre finished ahead of Williams College (Mass.), which was second with 68.7 percent, and Dartmouth College (N.H.), third, with 65 percent in the survey conducted by Centre's Office of Development.

The national average for alumni participation was 22.2 percent in 1985-86, the most recent year for which the figure is available, according to the Council for Financial Aid to Education.

Centre's previous national mark was 75.1 percent in 1985-86, topping its record first set in 1984-85 with 74.1 percent. That broke the record of 72.2 percent that Princeton University set in 1959.

## Western's enrollment tops 13,000

**BOWLING GREEN** — Western Kentucky University's fall enrollment will exceed 13,000 students, with a preliminary head count of 13,357, Student Affairs Vice President Jerry Wilder said yesterday.

Wilder, crediting a vigorous recruitment program, said the freshmen class had increased by 17 percent each year since 1985.

At its quarterly meeting, the board approved the 1988-90 state appropriation request, asking for increases of \$11 million for the first year and \$14.5 million for the second year of the biennium. President Kern Alexander said most of the new money would be used to add 195 faculty positions in the second year.

## Centre alumni come through again

**DANVILLE, Ky.** — Centre College maintained its No. 1 ranking for alumni participation in annual giving for the fourth straight year, according to the school's office of public information.

The school also established a national record for the third consecutive year.

Centre received donations of \$1.4 million from 75.3 percent of its alumni in 1986-87; the Annual Fund giving was an increase of 16 percent from 1985-86. The figure put Centre ahead of Williams College in Massachusetts, which was second with 68.7 percent, and Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, third with 65 percent. The survey was conducted by Centre's Office of Development.

The national average for alumni participation was 22.2 percent in 1985-86, the most recent year for which the figure is available, according to the Council for Financial Aid to Education.

Rounding out the top 10 were Hamilton College in New York, 64.1 percent; Hampden-Sydney (Va.) College, 62.8; Amherst (Mass.) College, 62.4; Gustavus-Adolphus College in Minnesota, 61.6; Siena College in New York, 61; Swarthmore (Pa.) College, 60.6; and Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, 60.

Centre's previous national mark was 75.1 percent in 1985-86, topping its 74.1 percent record set in 1984-85. That broke the record of 72.2 percent that Princeton University set in 1959.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., September 13, 1987—

## The midnight season

When it comes to basketball, the Ohio Valley Conference can be dubbed the not-ready-for-prime-time league.

In order to achieve national television exposure, the OVC has revived its series of late-night basketball games. During the coming season, ESPN will broadcast live six OVC games that will begin at midnight EST on Fridays.

This is not the first time the league has adjusted its schedule to fit the lucrative TV market. In 1983 and 1984, the OVC syndicated its own series of 11:30 p.m. Friday games to stations and cable systems around the country.

For the benefit of fans attending the games, the league has wisely scheduled all six TV games to be played at schools in the central time zone. Thus, they will begin at 11 p.m., instead of midnight. (Alas, Morehead State University is not included on the TV schedule. Maybe next year.)

One would think that few would attend a game that did not start until late at night, but during 1983 and 1984, league officials were surprised to discover that attendance was approximately 40 percent higher for the games beginning at 11:30 p.m. than for games that started at regular times.

The fact that ESPN is

willing to broadcast OVC games at any time is a major breakthrough for the league. In recent years, OVC teams have proved they can play with some of the best teams in the country. Last season, both Middle Tennessee State University and Austin Peay State University advanced to the NCAA tournament, and if not for some missed foul shots in the closing seconds, Austin Peay would have beaten eventual Final Four participant Providence. University of Kentucky fans will remember the scare Austin Peay put in the Wildcats in the opening game last season.

Regardless of the time of day, national television exposure is a valuable recruiting tool and helps give the league national prestige. The college basketball junkies and insomniacs who stay up for the OVC games may not see a brand of basketball that is comparable to the Atlantic Coast Conference or the Southeastern Conference, but they will see quality teams noted for their fast breaks and high scoring. Because the OVC is one of the most balanced leagues in the country, its games often are thrillers.

The OVC games may not be prime time, but don't laugh. Late night TV exposure is better than no TV exposure at all.

## Morehead enrollment up 8.1 percent

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Enrollment at Morehead State University has climbed 8.1 percent over last fall's figures, according to a preliminary report.

The figures released Friday by President Nelson Grote showed this fall's head count at 6,369 students. Last fall's final was 5,864.

Grote said the enrollment figures also show a 44 percent increase in freshman and transfer students. Morehead State has 2,375 new students, which represents a rise of 729 from last fall, he said.

## Murray regents approve '88-'89 budget

Associated Press

MURRAY, Ky. — The Murray State University board of regents approved a biennial budget request yesterday that totals more than \$80.7 million, according to a school spokesman.

The budget for 1988-89 is about \$2.2 million more than the current budget, Dwain McIntosh said.

The proposed budget also asks for nearly \$1.2 million for debt service and an additional 10 percent in-

crease to cover four specific areas, McIntosh said.

The additional money, he said, is for a faculty salary-equalization plan, a faculty salary-excellence plan, a staff equalization plan and desegregation funding.

The faculty salary plans are designed to increase salaries according to those at similar, benchmark institutions, McIntosh said. The budget also would allow for an increase in staff salaries and the expansion of a program to recruit minority students, faculty and staff.

The total request for state operating dollars in 1988-89 was \$39,172,400, while the total request for the second year of the biennium was \$41,619,300.

In addition, the regents hired Michael D. Strickland as the new athletic director, McIntosh said. Strickland was formerly at Wichita (Kan.) State University.

## Straighten up, Transy

I noted with shock and distress that Transylvania University is giving scholarships to students that are not based on need but on academics, leadership, character and citizenship.

Since when is the mere fact of being a good student a primary criterion for receiving a scholarship to a U.S. university? Haven't the civil libertarians and the National Education Association fought for decades to achieve mediocrity in our schools and, consequently, in our society? Are the private universities trying to draw, and actually develop, our exceptional students? Are they promoting some fascist plot of forming an elite class of well-educated individuals? Won't these academic overachievers be depriving students from low-income families or gifted athletes of their right to a free university education?

With that kind of blatant flaunting of the esteemed democratic principle of equality, how can the national Democratic Party achieve the desired goal of equitable wealth distribution, which must necessarily be accompanied by the general leveling of our society in terms of education?

Please, Transy, reconsider this subversive and rebellious act. Force those 70 social rebels' families to pay their own way, with their hard-earned dollars, to less excellent institutions. Give those scholarships to our less fortunate comrades, making sure that you lower your standards to accommodate them, of course.

I'm sending a copy of this letter to the NEA and the Democratic National Committee in order to inform them of this dangerous practice and to see if anything can be done to stem the tide of encouraging academic excellence. We must stay the course of promoting mediocrity for all.

LYN ROONEY

Lexington



# UK, a city within a city that too often is forgotten

This weekend, Lexington is a college town.

That fact is obvious — not only to people who live here, but even to a stranger who might wander into town and find everything decorated in blue and white, football fans by the tens of thousands and the hotels booked solid.

But much of the time, Lexington seems less caught up in the life of the University of Kentucky than one might expect in a college town.

The city — its commerce, its neighborhoods, its social life — goes about its business largely as if there were no university here. If you took away UK sports, the university's visibility would be very small indeed.

This lack of contact between town and gown is the city's loss. After all, Lexington has no greater asset than UK.

The university is a statewide center of learning and culture, one of the few institutions that command loyalty in all the diverse regions of Kentucky.

In the context of Lexington, UK is a city within a city. It is the county's largest employer and landowner. It has a population of roughly 30,000 students and employees.

As a population center, the UK campus is larger than all but a half-dozen Kentucky cities — bigger, for example, than Frankfort, Richmond, Pikeville, Hazard or Ashland.

I have several notions why such a large entity isn't more visible in Lexington than it is.

One factor is the way UK is covered by the news media. This, as I'll explain in a minute, is about to change.

Another factor is UK's hodgepodge architecture. The campus is formless, lacking that dramatic central point where a person might stand among old buildings and stately trees and say, "This is the intellectual crossroads of the commonwealth."

Near the campus, there is no large commercial area that caters to students. There is no real student quarter.

Off-campus housing is limited in the UK area, so students are dispersed in apartment complexes all over town.

Similarly, there is no distinctive neigh-

borhood for professors; they, too, are scattered.

Although UK students are as capable of boisterous behavior as any, a large portion of them go about their business seriously and quietly.

Some are busy with outside jobs. Others, studying for such specific careers as farming, tend to be a nose-to-the-grindstone bunch.

And some are the first members of their families to go to college. To them, college isn't a lark; it's a privilege and an opportunity. These students generally avoid radical politics, conspicuous drunkenness and other activities that draw attention at some other colleges.

The professors, too, are a relatively inconspicuous group.

A few are active in city politics, but in a conventional fashion. There are no Maoists or John Birchers, no wild radicals demanding immediate social change, no pied pipers leading students in protest.

This is no doubt a relief to the administrators who would have to explain such activities to the General Assembly at budget time.

Like all big universities, UK offers lectures, concerts and other cultural events to the city. In recent years, the Singletary Center for the Arts has provided a broader range of offerings. Attendance ranges from good to disappointing.

Then there's the way UK is portrayed in the news media.

The three main things that get covered by television and the newspapers are sports, sports and sports.

Beyond that, there's coverage of policy questions at a high level — the selection of a new president, for example, or the all too frequent cutting of the budget.

That's all fine, but it leaves uncovered the vast topic of life as it is actually lived by the residents of this city within a city.

Currently, in cooperation with the UK journalism school, the Herald-Leader is launching a program to provide more coverage of the campus.

Four students — Lyn Congleton, Brad Cooper, Sharon Ratchford and Jim White — are writing for the paper as Herald-Leader reporting fellows, otherwise known as Journalism 599.

**John S. Carroll**

Editor,  
Herald-Leader



They're being supervised by the Herald-Leader's new UK bureau chief, Virginia Anderson, and by a faculty member, Maria Braden. The Herald-Leader pays their tuition for the course, and the students earn credit toward their degrees.

In addition to supervising the student reporters, Ms. Anderson will write her own stories about UK. This will provide campus coverage year-round.

Until recently, Ms. Anderson was a business writer specializing in thoroughbreds. She was a principal author of the widely read Herald-Leader series on the rise and fall of Spendthrift Farm, published in July.

Already, her students have come up with several stories. Topics include the university's new venture into the pizza business, the gift of a van to a partially paralyzed UK cheerleader, and a controversy over whether condoms should be made available to students as a measure against AIDS.

Such stories give the community a better sense of campus life, and that's the main goal: to enrich our coverage.

We also feel that the paper will benefit from getting to know the best and brightest of UK's journalism students. We hope the experience will prove valuable to the students, too.

The expansion of our campus coverage should make Lexington feel more like the college town it is. And that's to the good. After all, college towns are more interesting and fun than towns that are not so fortunate.

# Look homeward

## Mountain schools do produce successful students

By Harry M. Caudill

Scarcely a week goes by without reports of a new study documenting the failure of the public schools. That the results of 12 years of precollege study can be depressing is something to which I can attest.

During the eight years I spent in the University of Kentucky Department of History, I encountered born and bred Kentucky students who did not know that the state lies in the Ohio Valley, who could not write cursively but printed every word, who had no knowledge of Shakespeare or any other English classical literary figure, had never heard of the TVA, and believed that every word in the Bible is true but could not quote a single verse of it from memory.

It is possible that in Kentucky, and in Eastern Kentucky in particular, most of the blame for failure of students to learn may be misplaced. The schools may be better than the general quality of their graduates indicates.

I say this because mountain schools on the whole bear the stigma of being among the state's poorest. Yet they consistently turn out a highly significant minority of students who are excellent, and whose careers life prove it.

Early in this century mountain schools educated Fred Vinson, whom Harry Truman appointed chief justice of the United States, and similar "old field schools" taught John Mayo, a superb businessman and architect of today's immense Kentucky mountain coal industry.

Eastern Kentucky's "little white school houses" of the era 1930-1965 prepared a surprising number of mountain men and women for highly productive lives. For example, James Adams and Arnold Collins became superintendents of schools in Indianapolis and Hamilton County, Ohio, respectively. Betty Siegel became president of a university in Georgia and Jaunita Morris Kreps was secretary of commerce in the Carter cabinet. Maxine Hall Cheshire took her Harlan County schooling (and at UK and Union College) and became a stellar reporter for The Washington Post. Orell Collins reached the presidency of Nalco Chemical Corp. Tom Hensley became president of Druther's Restaurants. Karl Bays became the president of the Ameri-

### APPALACHIAN VOICES

#### The author

Harry M. Caudill is an attorney and former state legislator from Whitesburg. He is the author of *Night Comes to the Cumberlands* and numerous other books and articles about the Appalachian coalfields.

Appalachian Voices is a weekly feature about life in Eastern Kentucky. Readers interested in contributing to this feature should write to David Holwerk, editorial page editor, Lexington Herald-Leader, Main Street at Midland Avenue, Lexington, Ky. 40507.



can Hospital Supply Co. In 1961, Delmar Ison was appointed executive director of The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. Donald and Dudley Webb left Hot Spot and built phenomenal careers in real estate development. Tracy Farmer became, among other things, a successful Lexington banker. The late Jesse Stuart, Kentucky poet-laureate, was a product of mountain schools. Paul Jones Fannin was elected governor of Arizona, then a U.S. senator from the state. Lee Majors and Patricia Neal had successful movie careers. Austin Napier, a graduate of MIT and a professor at Tufts, shows much promise in nuclear physics.

A surprisingly large number of people have immigrated to the mountains in the past 20 years. Mainly they have come from India, the Philippines and Latin America. Their sons and daughters have not dropped out of school or gone on welfare. To the contrary, they have consistently achieved high grades in mathematics, physics, chemistry and languages. They have encountered little difficulty in finding their way into prestigious colleges, including Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

These old and new scholastic success stories have had certain features in common: The students were highly motivated and ambitious, and their parents were supportive of them and of the schools. The parents encouraged their sons

and daughters, cooperated with teachers and principals, and insisted that homework assignments be completed. Under these circumstances the schools were effective, and successful teaching and learning occurred.

These examples indicate that reformers may be aiming most of their fire at the wrong targets. If we really want the schools to work all of us — and especially governors, legislators, teachers and business men — should level with Kentucky parents. They should be told the blunt truth: Failure to learn stunts and dwarf their children. It closes the doors of desirable employment to them and relegates them to dependency and failure.

They should be told that homework is of utmost importance and that TV should be turned off during study hours. They should be urged to get their children into the libraries and see that they read and make book reports. Every effort should be made to encourage abstract thought in history, literature, mathematics and the sciences.

Such shifts of emphasis — if they can be achieved — may demonstrate that our schools are a lot better than we have supposed. Their manifest failures may lie with indifferent parents, the competition of loud and witless TV programs, and a mindless infatuation with sports rather than learning. Against such competition the best of our harried teachers may fail.

## Editorials from around Kentucky

### Education won out over tradition

In "The Path to a Larger Life," the 1985 report from the Prichard Committee on Academic Excellence, the committee presented a stark picture of the crisis in Kentucky education and its recommendations for improvement.

"If Kentucky makes the necessary commitment — marshals its positive spirit, its creative leaders and its concerned citizens — it can begin the long march toward improving its schools," the report's introduction read.

The facts were appalling: the least-educated adult population in the country. One of the highest high school dropout rates. Extremely low per pupil expenditures. Below average achievement test scores.

A challenge was presented to the state legislature: improve Kentucky's public schools. And the legislature accepted it. In a special session in 1985 and a regular session in 1986, it passed an educational reform package designed to make changes for the better — but which also carried a hefty price tag.

The fate of those reforms and the funds to keep them going have become a major concern for Kentucky's teachers and school administrators as state officials predict a \$464 million revenue shortfall in the next biennium.

That's why John Harper made history as the first Republican gubernatorial nominee to gain the

endorsement of the Kentucky Education Association's 15-member political action committee. Harper, a two-term state representative, has a pro-education record in the House and has made a campaign pledge to preserve as many of the legislated education initiatives as possible.

The state board of education has added its voice on the education issue, calling for the retention of the reform package. It fears recent gains could be lost by the budget cuts, to the detriment of both this state and its children.

What is significant about the KEPAC recommendation is that, faced with a choice of a Republican candidate who supported the legislated improvements and Democrat Wallace Wilkinson, ... the board broke with tradition.

What became important to the board as it made its decision was not which party the candidates represented but their stated commitment to quality education in Kentucky. And that should be their prime consideration.

Kentucky took a giant step toward a richer future when the legislature made education a top priority.

To let those reforms quietly slip away now, unfulfilled, would be a giant step backward on that long march toward improved schools.

— (Owensboro)  
Messenger-Inquirer

# MSU Clip Sheet

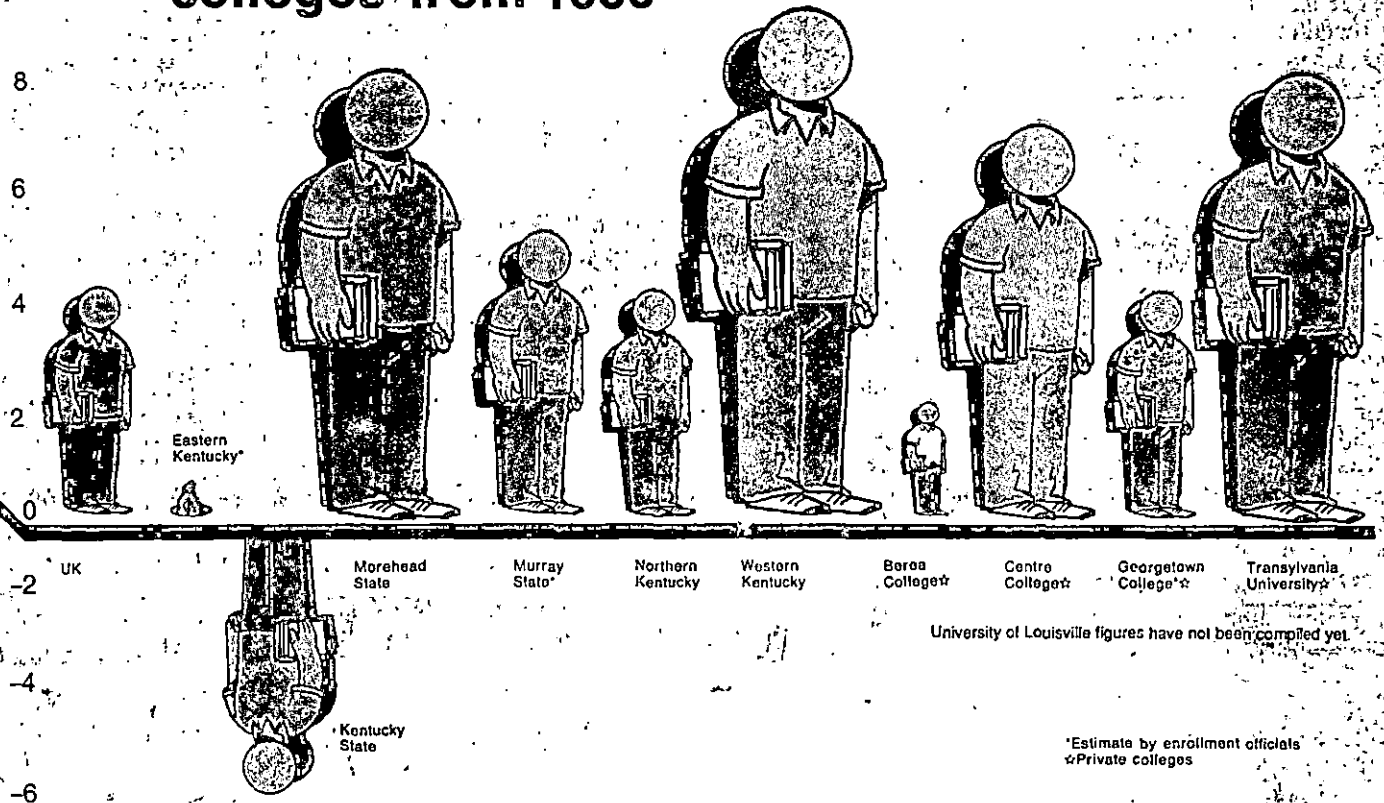
A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1987

Percent

10

## Percent changes in enrollment at Kentucky colleges from 1986



## Kentucky colleges, universities register gains in fall enrollment

By Virginia Anderson  
Herald-Leader staff writer

Colleges and universities throughout the state are showing off their new fall figures as eagerly as a group of body builders flexing their biceps.

And why not? It was clear from looking at preliminary figures yesterday across Kentucky that enrollments at most state universities and selected private colleges were up this year, some to record levels.

Less clear, however, were the reasons for the increase, which was almost 15 percent at the University of Kentucky community colleges and 9.1 percent at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green.

University administrators and education officials offered different explanations for the increases, warmly welcomed even though they mean crowding at some campus dormitories.

Preliminary figures for seven state universities available yesterday showed

increases at all but Kentucky State University. KSU, in Frankfort, has 2,082 students, down from 2,205 in 1986.

Figures for the University of Louisville were not yet available.

(more)



# Kentucky college enrollments increase

Here are preliminary figures, including full- and part-time students, for the other state universities and some private colleges:

- UK: a record 51,400 students. It is the first time UK enrollment has passed the 50,000-mark.

- Transylvania University in Lexington: 1,045 students, an 8 percent increase and the highest enrollment in Transylvania's 207-year history.

- Western: 13,373 students, which apparently pushes the university into third place among the state universities, behind UK and U of L.

- Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond: an estimated 13,000.

- Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights: 8,997.

- Murray State University, Murray: 7,300.

- Morehead State University, Morehead: 6,369. Morehead reported an 8.1 percent increase in enrollment.

- Berea College, Berea: 1,621, an increase of 2 percent.

- Georgetown College, Georgetown: 1,424, up 4 percent.

- Centre College, Danville: an estimated 870 students, a 7 percent increase.

UK director of admissions Kendall Rice attributed UK's record enrollment to an increased emphasis on "quality education" at the university.

Rice said high school students were choosing UK because "UK is the place to go."

He credited UK's admissions office, which he said had made efforts to expand its visibility in all high schools throughout Kentucky.

Jerry Wilder, vice president of student affairs at Western, said the increased enrollments were "an interesting phenomenon because of the declining pool of students."

Wilder and other administrators and education officials said that aggressive recruitment had helped lift the numbers.

UK President David P. Roselle and others said that the enrollment increases could be related to intensified efforts in high school to persuade students to continue their education.

The Kentucky Department of Education did not have 1987 figures to compare with 1986 to see whether the number of college-bound high school graduates had increased.

Jim Parks, a department spokesman, said the number of high school graduates had not increased significantly in the last few years.

A healthy economy could explain the increased college enrollments, Parks said.

"Economic factors do influence families who are at the margin," he

said. "If they (parents) are having economic problems and there's some doubt if one or both is going to keep their job, they'd say, 'You better get a job. We'll talk about college later.'"

Wilder, however, said that a depressed economy rather than a healthy one contributed to increased college enrollments.

"Research indicates that in depressed areas, more people are going to school because there are fewer job options," he said.

Transylvania President Charles L. Shearer said the increases could be partly explained by a new generation of college parents, who were enrolled in record numbers in the 1960s.

"Because of Vietnam, a lot of people were trying to avoid the draft," he said.

Meanwhile, at Kentucky State, officials were trying to explain the decrease at their school.

"We don't know," said Joseph Burgess, a KSU spokesman. Burgess said applications had increased even though enrollment declined.

## UK rolls to exceed 50,000 for 1st time

By Brad Cooper

Herald-Leader UK correspondent

Enrollment at the University of Kentucky has exceeded 50,000 for the first time in its 122 years.

Citing preliminary enrollment figures, UK President David P. Roselle yesterday said the university was anticipating 51,400 students to attend classes at the Lexington campus, medical center and community colleges statewide.

Overall, enrollment is up 10 percent — almost 4,600 more than last year.

The overall enrollment surge stemmed from a dramatic 15 percent increase at UK's 14 community colleges, Roselle said.

Preliminary figures indicate 29,300 students enrolled in classes at the community colleges.

That is up from 25,569 last year and 23,742 the year before.

On the Lexington campus, which includes the

medical center, enrollment is expected to be up 4 percent from last year.

Registration records indicate 22,100 students enrolled at Lexington this fall, Roselle said. That is up 860 from last year.

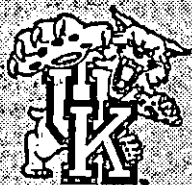
Freshman enrollment hit 2,650, about a 2 percent increase from last year.

The average American Collegiate Test score for those freshman was 22.2. The national average was 19.2.

Among UK's 14 community colleges, 13 set enrollment records, said Charles Wethington, chancellor of the community college system.

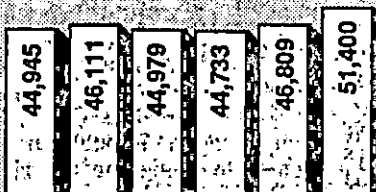
Only Hopkinsville Community College, in Western Kentucky, did not reach an all-time high, he said, but its enrollment will be up from last year.

The "solid" enrollment increases across the state, Wethington said, show Kentuckians understand that community colleges "play a vital role in improving access to higher education."



## ENROLLMENT

1984: FIRST YEAR OF SELECTIVE ADMISSIONS



1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

MAIN CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

## ACT TEST SCORES



1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

MAIN CAMPUS FRESHMEN

STAFF CHART BY STEVE DURBIN

# UK campuses' enrollment tops 50,000 for first time

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Students are attending the University of Kentucky in record numbers this semester, and the quality of entering freshmen continues to increase.

UK President David P. Roselle said yesterday that preliminary figures show 51,400 students enrolled at the Lexington campus and UK's 14 two-year community colleges across the state. That is a 10 percent increase over last fall's 46,809 students.

The Lexington campus has 22,100 students this year, 860 more than last year, or 4 percent. Community-college enrollments increased 15 percent, or from last year's 25,569 students to 29,300 this year.

It is the second straight year that UK's enrollment has increased after declines in 1984 and 1985, the first two years that a selective admission program was used. The program uses a sliding scale of scores on the American College Test, high school grade-point standing, and quality of high school courses.

The average composite score on the ACT for this year's freshmen at UK was 22.4, up slightly from last year's 22.2, Roselle said. (A perfect score on the national test is 36, and the national average is 19.2.)

The score for the top 25 percent of new UK freshmen, Roselle said, is 27.5, an all-

time high. This year's freshman class, Roselle said, also includes 12 National Merit Scholars and 72 high school valedictorians.

Freshmen at at least two Kentucky private colleges — Centre and Transylvania — recorded higher average test scores. Centre's freshmen had an average score of 26, while those at Transylvania scored 24, spokesmen at the two schools said.

Transylvania also reported a record enrollment — 1,045 students, up from 970 in 1986.

The average for the top 25 percent of freshmen at Transylvania was 29.4 and 29.0 at Centre.

UK Admissions Director G. Kendall Rice said the selective admission policy has not led to a decline in freshman applicants on the Lexington campus.

"Each year for the last four years we have increased the number of applicants, and I think that's very significant because the competition for places in the freshman class has become more competitive," Rice said.

During that time, he said, freshman applications have increased by 34 percent.

Rice said that about 64 percent of this year's 9,600 freshmen applicants were offered admission. About 2,650 of those students enrolled.

Rice said that one reason the applicant pool has continued to grow is that UK has spread the word on its higher admission requirements.

Parents, students and counselors now understand, he said, that "UK compares favorably with many of the other major institutions out of state."

Roselle said much of the credit for scholastic gains by UK freshmen belongs to the state's high schools. "I think the secondary schools in Kentucky have worked very hard to provide improvement in the education they're offering young people," he said.

About 85 percent of UK's freshmen are Kentuckians.

Noting that several other Kentucky colleges have also recorded enrollment increases, Roselle said two factors may be responsible.

"Either students who would have gone out of state in earlier years may, perhaps, be staying in-state, or perhaps the happy event is happening that the college-going rate (in Kentucky) is increasing."

"We at UK hope they're both happening."

## Louisville-area colleges report enrollments up

By GEORGE GRAVES  
Staff Writer

All major colleges and universities in the Louisville area reported enrollment increases for the fall semester, with Jefferson Community College leading the way.

Admission officials generally credited recruiting, students' desire to save living costs and go to school close to home, and the national trend of more and more high school students to pursue higher education. A surge in enrollment at JCC's southwest Jefferson County campus has pushed the college's overall enrollment to more than 7,600. That's an 8 percent increase over last fall's 7,048.

"It's conceivable we could hit 8,000," said JCC spokesman Kevin Engler, once the college completes its count of high school students and prison inmates signing up for courses.

Enrollment shot up 20 percent at the southwest campus. The preliminary, unofficial figure is 1,945, more than 300 above last fall's 1,621.

The rapid rise in the southwest enrollment has JCC officials a little concerned that the school may outgrow its campus faster than planned, said Engler.

The downtown-campus enrollment — an unofficial 5,671 — is up 4 percent, or about 250 students.

The University of Louisville's enrollment of more than 20,000 is up about 300 students, but officials there said they have no firm figures yet.

At Bellarmine College, total on-campus enrollment at Kentucky's largest private school is up slightly — 15 students, to an official total of 2,467.

The number of first-time, full-time freshmen is up from 272 to 297.

The number of graduate business students is down again, however, 19 below the 342 of last fall, which was the lowest number since 1980.

Spalding University — like Bellarmine, a private school founded as a Roman Catholic institution — saw enrollment go up 10 percent, much of it swelling the ranks of undergraduates. The preliminary figure of 1,268 is 114 more than the 1,154 counted at the same time last year.

Spalding is especially pleased at an increase in the proportion of minority students, from 8.4 to 10.9 percent, said Dean of Admissions Catherine Mahady.

Indiana University Southeast in New Albany, Ind., had good news, too. Enrollment rose about 250, or 5 percent — to an unofficial 4,873.

# There are no 'do not touch' signs on works by MSU's professor-sculptor Tom Sternal

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE  
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Going through color photo slides of his work, sculptor Tom Sternal points to the graffiti on a wooden surface.

There are no threats of legal action against the person responsible for the carved signature in Sternal's original work. Instead, he said, he asked students at the out-of-state school where the sculpture is on display to add their personal touches.

"As a university professor, I really enjoy the students getting involved with the work," he said.

"In museums, people are always told not to touch. They're afraid the oil from hands may damage the statue, but these are made to be touched, sat on ... whatever."

Sternal, 44, head of Morehead State University's art department, describes his work as "abstract and environmentally site-oriented."

Working with a variety of materials, he concentrates on art that is often also utilitarian. A wood sculpture featuring large, unfinished slabs resting on low trunk-like bases is used for a bench at a city park in a neighboring state.

Other pieces have aesthetic value only. He points out a T-shaped piece on display at the Claypool-Young Art Building at MSU. He's already had orders for similar pieces from people who said they want to put such a work in their yard.

Over the years he has worked with well-known art patron Philip Bernam in Allentown, Pa. Bernam, a businessman known for his love of sculpture, has stirred controversy more than once by his lavish gifts of art-

work for display in public places.

"There's something earthy about it (Sternal's sculpture), ... a personal feeling," Bernam said.

Sternal said he has done about 50 pieces for Bernam since the early 1970s. He first met the collector while an instructor at Muhlenberg College near Allentown.

Those who know Sternal say his work is also a reflection of his outgoing personality.

"He likes to have fun with it. He works in so many different ways with a variety of materials and different styles," said John R. Van Ness, vice president of Ursinus College in Philadelphia. Van Ness met Sternal when he was at Muhlenberg.

Sternal said he whittled as a hobby when he was growing up in Minnesota. He now works with chainsaw companies, demonstrating their products as he fashions wood sculptures.

He doesn't limit himself to using wood. Concrete, stone and metal have all been a part of his designs.

Still, wood is a favorite. "It's spontaneous," he says of carving with a chainsaw.

Sternal calls working with wood a "subtractive process." Whereas with many materials the sculptor builds a base and adds pieces to create the final work, Sternal said, with wood, material is cut away.

White oak and walnut are his favorites because of their durability.

Sternal received his bachelor's degree at the University of Minnesota and master of arts and master of fine arts degrees from the University of Montana. The master of fine arts is the highest degree available for a studio artist.

He has taught at the college level for about 20 years and came to MSU in 1984. He started teaching at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro before moving to Muhlenberg and Winona State University in Winona, Minn.

One of the biggest challenges about Sternal's work is its size. It's not unusual for him to design and construct a sculpture with a height of six to 12 feet. Width may be as much as 30 feet.

"It's taxing, let's put it that way," Sternal said of handling such large projects.

Sternal also has been involved in helping folk artists from throughout eastern Kentucky find markets for their work.



## Shortage of teachers in special-education field at critical stage

OWENSBORO (AP) — Burnout and a shortage of students entering the profession have resulted in a statewide shortage of special-education teachers — a situation education experts say is getting more and more critical.

In 1986-87, the state needed 817 special-education teachers. In 1987, only 105 special-education majors graduated from state schools.

To prevent a crisis, the state allows teachers to get special temporary certification.

"Most school districts either currently employ temporarily certified teachers or have in the past," said Denzil Edge, professor with the department of special education at the University of Louisville.

McLean County, which just lost three special-education teachers, could only find two replacements. A third teacher received temporary certification to teach special education.

But Curtis Englebright, head of the Department of Teacher Education at Western Kentucky University, said there is no guarantee temporarily certified teachers will stick with their specialty.

"The general pattern is they go on to teach special education for two years. Then a job opens up in

regular teaching, and they jump at the opportunity," Englebright said.

"One-third to one-half of all special-education teachers leave after five years, and that's allowing for maternity leave," said Robert McKenzie, associate professor of Exceptional Child Education at Western Kentucky University.

McKenzie is doing a joint study with the University of Iowa to try to find what makes special-education teachers leave the field.

Ted Collins, who has been teaching special education for nine years, said he doesn't need a study to tell him why he's ready to get out.

"A kid threatened to kill me my first year. Thank goodness, I talked him out of it," said Collins, who now teaches at Livermore Elementary School.

"A couple of years ago, I had one student with some tough behavioral problems. I got ulcers. Try that 6½ hours a day, five days a week, and you're a cinder by Friday," he added.

But Edge said the problem is not so much teacher burnout as the first wave of an expected teacher shortage.

In our view

## Community has interest in ACC expansion project

The need for a new Academic-Learning Resource Center at Ashland Community College is not a matter of interest only to the college community. The entire community has an interest in seeing that the \$4.3 million project is funded by the 1988 General Assembly.

Simply put, Ashland Community College cannot adequately serve the educational needs of this community without additional space. ACC already is overcrowded. With enrollment expected to continue to increase, the space crunch only promises to worsen.

Plans for a second ACC building have been on the drawing boards since 1976. The building would house a library, two student learning labs, two micro-computer classrooms and labs, a student services center, six classrooms, a bookstore, a multipurpose room for continuing education programs, a student lounge, a recreation area and small food services area.

The new building would free for classroom space hundreds of square feet in the current ACC building that now is used for the li-

brary, student lounge and bookstore. The college bases the need for the additional space on current enrollment, not on uncertain projections of future increases.

Although a two-year community college can never accurately project enrollment, it seems certain that ACC will continue to grow. With the cost of room, board and tuition at four-year colleges steadily increasing, ACC is becoming the most viable, affordable option for many young students. The college also appeals to older students who desire a college education but must continue to work in the community.

Past efforts to secure funding for the new building have failed. This time it must succeed.

A few years ago, a number of community leaders, organizations and businesses joined with officials at the Ashland State Vocational-Technical School to secure funding for a much-needed expansion. It seems that a similar lobbying effort now would be appropriate to meet the building needs of Ashland Community College.

# Thomas More to shift to Division III

Associated Press

## COLLEGES

FORT MITCHELL, Ky. — Thomas More College plans to end its long-standing affiliation with the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and apply for admission to the National Collegiate Athletic Association as a Division III school.

Thomas More wants to move from the NAIA into the NCAA because of its emphasis on academics. Division III colleges are not permitted to offer athletic scholarships.

"The philosophy of athletics at Thomas More and in Division III are synonymous," athletic director Jim Connor said yesterday. "Students come here to get an education. First and sports are second."

Connor said the Rebels would drop out of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference after the 1987-88 school year. Thomas More plans to continue competing in the NAIA as an independent in 1988-89 and 1989-90 and then move into Division III.

Thomas More also would like to join the College Athletic Conference,

whose member are Centre, Fisk, Earlham, Rose-Hulman, Rhodes and the University of the South. However, because Thomas More does not have a football team, Connor said, the CAC may not accept the Rebels.

Connor said it will take at least two years for Thomas More to comply with Division III standards. The school must wait for students now on athletic scholarship to graduate; add two women's sports and adjust schedules so that 51 percent of its opponents are Division III schools.

The move also comes as Thomas More struggles with a tight athletic budget, limited to six scholarships in men's basketball, which is the college's most visible sport.

"We feel we'll be more competitive with the other schools in Division III as compared with the NAIA, where some schools have three or four scholarships and other schools have 10 or 12," Thomas More vice

president Richard Herdlein said.

Thomas More hasn't been a KIAC contender for several years.

Connor, who also is Thomas More's basketball and baseball coach, doesn't consider the change to Division III a step down.

"I feel pretty good about it," the 64-year-old coach said. "I feel it's the direction we've got to go. I think close, exciting ball games can be played against small schools as well as big schools."

Herdlein also said Division III status will allow Thomas More to offer more opportunities to more athletes, especially with a new athletic building that's scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1988.

Steve Mielech, a junior who plays basketball and baseball, said most athletes are not concerned about the change, since it will take three years to make the move.

"Whatever the college wants is fine with us," Mielech said. "We don't really know what to expect from Division III. We have played some Division III teams, and they've given us good games."

LEXINGTON, HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1987

# Roselle urges faculty to improve UK image

Herald-Leader UK bureau

University of Kentucky President David P. Roselle told faculty members yesterday that UK had to improve its image in the commonwealth.

"I call on you to represent the University of Kentucky in a very affirmative way," Roselle said in his first address to the UK Faculty Senate.

"We are dealing with a sense of disappointment in the public of higher education. We have to gain the confidence of the people in the University of Kentucky."

He told the faculty that he wanted UK to become known nationally as a "scholarship, graduate

and research institution."

"We have to teach our classes well," Roselle said. "We want the faculty dealing with the students in the area of success, not like in the old days when teachers dealt in the area of failure. That is important in obtaining our goal as a graduate and research institution."

Roselle cited UK's research potential; the community college system and the selective admissions policy, in effect since 1984, as positive signs for UK.

"I think the University of Kentucky is a good institution," Roselle said. "I'm very pleased to be associated with it. But I think we can improve."

LEXINGTON, HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1987

# Scholarship program gets \$50,000 grant

The Thomas Jefferson scholarship program at Transylvania University has received a \$50,000 grant from the Knight Foundation.

The grant will be used for the program's endowment, Transylvania President Charles L. Shearer said. The 25 scholarships, which for tuition, room and board, are worth about \$40,000 over four years.

The Knight Foundation was established by John S. Knight and James L. Knight, two of the principal founders of what is now Knight-Ridder Inc. The Lexington Herald-Leader is owned by Knight-Ridder, but there is no corporate tie between the company and the foundation, based in Akron, Ohio.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1987

## UK trustees seek 18% budget increase to improve programs, salaries

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A proposed 1988-90 budget calling for spending increases to improve and expand the University of Kentucky's academic programs and for higher faculty and staff salaries was approved yesterday by the board of trustees.

The budget proposes a spending increase of nearly 18 percent over the two-year period. Some of the additional money would come from the state and some from other sources.

The budget, which now goes to the state for further review, includes a request of nearly \$80 million for new facilities and utility improvements on the Lexington campus and at eight of the 14 community colleges.

UK President David P. Roselle called full funding of the proposal "crucial" for UK to "become nationally recognized for quality of scholarship."

The bulk of the money being sought would go for general operating costs such as faculty and staff salaries, campus maintenance, instructional equipment and supplies.

Included in the new funds for academic improvements is money to expand current "centers of excellence" and create several new ones.

The budget seeks an additional 5 percent each year to increase faculty and staff salaries. That proposal would cost \$9.8 million the first year of the biennium and \$10.3 million the second year.

Additionally, an extra \$17 million is sought in 1988-89 for "salary catch-up" money to bring faculty salaries closer to those at comparable universities and make staff wages more competitive in the Lexington area.

The average UK faculty salary this year is \$38,500, or \$3,700 below the median at UK "benchmark" schools — neighboring state universities with which UK compares itself in budgeting and programs.

Community-college faculty salaries, now averaging \$25,600, are \$700 below the benchmark median for two-year colleges.

The budget proposal also seeks money for 55 new faculty members on the Lexington campus and 205 additional teachers to help deal with mushrooming enrollment at the community colleges.

The biennial budget request was contained in UK's overall five-year plan, which outlines goals through 1992.

Overall, if the proposal is fully funded, UK's \$544.9 million 1987-88 budget would increase to \$631.5 million in 1988-89 and \$664.1 million in 1989-90. The request seeks an increase in state funding from this year's \$226.6 million to \$299.7 million next year and \$321.5 million in 1989-90.

Ed Carter, UK's vice president for administration, said that if UK gets all the state money it is requesting, it would reach 100 percent funding under the state Council on Higher Education's budget formula. It now receives about 85 percent of that.

The proposal will go to the council, which will review it and make a recommendation to the governor.

The governor's recommendation will be forwarded to the 1988 General Assembly for action.

Given the state's current revenue problems, Roselle acknowledged that "it would be extremely optimistic" to expect the legislature to go along with the entire UK proposal.

The new construction projects sought would cost \$55.5 million on the Lexington campus and would include facilities for medical research, business and economics, and information services.

At the community colleges, \$24.2 million is sought for new facilities at Ashland, Hopkinsville, Henderson, Owensboro, Prestonsburg, Somerset, Madisonville and Hazard.

Earlier yesterday, Jack Blanton, administrative vice chancellor of the Lexington campus, told the trustees' finance committee that sealed bids would be opened Oct. 29 for the sale of UK's 180-acre South Farm.

The university is selling the farm because it is no longer suitable for agricultural research.

Other trustee action yesterday included:

■ Approval of Lee W. Saperstein, a former Penn State University professor, as chairman of UK's department of mining engineering. Saperstein is a 1964 graduate of the Montana School of Mines and earned his doctorate in engineering science as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England.

■ Re-election of Ashland Oil executive Robert McCowan as board chairman for another year.

# UK seeks to boost

## Plan urges 20% increase over 2 years

By Virginia Anderson  
and Sharon Ratchford  
Herald-Leader staff writers

The University of Kentucky is seeking an average increase of 20 percent in faculty pay over the next two years because salaries must "catch up and keep up" with those at other universities, UK President David P. Roselle said yesterday.

"Salaries have to be competitive to keep faculty," Roselle said of the proposed pay increase, which is \$7.2 million more than the current amount for salaries.

The increase is included in the \$1.3 billion budget requested by UK for 1988-1990. The board of trustees approved the budget proposal yesterday, and it now goes to the Council on Higher Education. The legislature and the governor ultimately decide how much will be spent on the state's higher education system.

Not all faculty members would receive a 20 percent salary increase over the next two years, UK officials said. Instead, the additional money would be pooled within departments and distributed on the basis of merit.

UK is supported by several financial sources — including tuition, fees, donations and money it received from state funds. UK is seeking nearly \$300 million for 1988-1989 in state funds, and an additional \$321 million for 1989-1990.

According to UK statistics, the average salary paid to faculty on UK's main campus is estimated at \$38,500, which is \$3,700 lower than the median salary at 11 bench-mark institutions to which UK compares itself.

Some of those universities are Indiana University, Ohio State University, Purdue University, the University of Missouri, the University of Tennessee and West Virginia University.

At the community colleges, the average faculty salary of \$25,600

is \$700 less than comparable benchmark institutions, according to UK.

Roselle said UK has lost faculty and failed to attract high-caliber teachers because of low salaries. So he does not think the budget request is out of line.

Also because of \$13 million in budget cuts for 1986-1987 and 1987-1988 caused by state revenue shortfalls, the faculty has "forgone 10 percent of their salary," Roselle said.

"We're calling for parity," he said.

For UK salaries to stay even with the bench-mark schools, Roselle said, the average salary paid to a faculty member on the main campus should be increased by 10 percent. To be competitive, Roselle

said he recommended an additional 5 percent increase for the 1988-1989 year and an additional 5 percent for 1989-1990.

"The university has some ideas and things it wants to do, and what we want to do is to be nationally recognized for quality scholarship," he said.

The proposed increase in salaries was one component of the UK budget and five-year plan, which Roselle said focused on what he called the "real meat and potatoes."

In addition to proposed salary increases, those needs include library books, operating expenses and maintenance, he said.

The budget also requested \$2.1

million more money for UK's centers of excellence, which have not been fully funded because of budget cuts.

In other action, the board:

- Authorized Jack Blanton, vice chancellor for administration, to ask the UK housing and dining maintenance reserve system for \$375,000. The money will help fund the \$1 million in brick and structural repairs to be done on Blanding Tower. Repairs to Kirwan Tower were completed this summer.

- Appointed Edward Bonnie and John Cashman to the board of

directors of the UK Equine Research Foundation. Bonnie and Cashman replace John Gaines and Frederick Van Lennep, who did not complete their terms. Van Lennep died last spring.

- Approved a change in regulations to allow relatives or spouses of all vice presidents, except the vice president for administration, to work for the university if they do not work in the same department.

- Elected its officers for the 1987-88 school year with no change from last year. Robert McCowan is

chairman, Albert Clay is vice chairman and Edythe Jones Hayes is secretary.

- Appointed and reappointed members to the board of directors of the McDowell Cancer Network for three-year terms that begin Oct. 1. Dr. Byron Young and Dr. David Nash were appointed to the board. Those reappointed are Carolyn Kenton, Ivan Jett, Judy Rose, Dr. Ben Roach, Albert Dix and David Weil.

During the finance committee

meeting, committee chairman Larry Forgy appointed a three-member subcommittee to discuss the terms under which bids for South Farm will be considered.

The committee wants to be sure bidders are legitimately interested and have the money to back up their bids, Blanton said.

UK is disposing of South Farm, off south Nicholasville Road, because it is no longer needed for research.





Roselle wants salaries to be competitive with other schools.

## Proposed UK salary increase

UK President David P. Roselle yesterday requested an average increase of 20 percent in faculty salaries over the next two years.

- To stay even with schools to which the university compares itself, the average faculty salary on the main campus needs to increase 10 percent, Roselle said.

- Roselle also recommended that the average faculty salary be increased an additional 5 percent for the 1988-1989 year and an additional 5 percent for 1989-1990.

- The projected average salary for UK main campus faculty is \$38,500. That's \$3,700 lower than the median salary at 11 benchmark institutions.

- The average faculty salary is \$25,600 at the community colleges, \$700 less than comparable institutions.

- The proposed salary increase would cost \$7.2 million.

- The increase was part of a \$1.3 billion budget the UK board of trustees approved yesterday.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1987

## Staff congress at MSU

During September, an event of appreciable significance — the establishment of a staff congress — will take place at Morehead State University. Although the staff of MSU was once represented on a university senate, which was composed of both faculty and staff, the impending implementation of the staff congress will mark the first time that Morehead's staff will have a representative body comprised solely of members drawn from its own ranks. The staff congress will be joining the already existing faculty senate and student government association to form a triumvirate of representative assemblies assuring that all vital members of the university community will at last have the opportunity for adequate input into university policy decisions and affairs.

In coming months, the administration of MSU's new president, Dr. C. Nelson Grote, will come under close scrutiny by those involved with and interested in higher education in the state. Grote will be attempting to achieve many worthwhile goals, among them a much needed and well deserved increase in salary for the staff and faculty of MSU. Just as Grote will extend a helping hand to the staff, so too do many members of the staff at MSU believe that our new organization will have the capacity to ably assist Grote in his efforts to further enhance the climate, reputation and viability of our important regional university.

VELMA L. CAMPBELL  
Morehead, Ky. 40351

# Fantasy land behind him, Simms finds only blood, sweat and Bears

CHICAGO.—Blood oozing from a gash across his right elbow, blood forming a dark pool in the corner of his left eye, blood drying on several tiny creases on his reddened face, Phil Simms walked stiffly into the New York Giants' locker room Monday night and pitched his helmet into a locker.

After 3½ hours, the kid finally tossed a pass without a hand around his neck. "Hi, guys," Simms said, winking at a group of questioners. "Anybody want to trade jobs?"

Happy New Year, Mr. Simms. Welcome to the 1987 National Football League season. Hope every night isn't like sailing through a windshield.

Chicago 34, New York 19. Let the record

from the September Super Bowl in Soldier Field show Phil Simms suffered 13 incompletions in 28 passes, seven cracking tackles behind the line of scrimmage and about 45 ugly seconds of unconsciousness.

A nerve-loosening, helmet-to-helmet blow delivered by defensive end Richard Dent was the first jarring display the Bears planned to darken Simms' vision. Guys have served; two to five for hitting somebody that viciously on a street corner.

"I think I was out cold," Simms said. A laugh. "No, I know I was out cold." He rolled his eyes, which only showed more of the blood in the left one.

"I took myself out after that one because I really didn't know what was going on out there," he said. "I was kind of out of it for a few minutes."

No problem, Simms' teammates, defending champions of the Super Bowl,

were kind of out of it for 60 minutes. Scoring only one touchdown on offense and running for only 75 yards, they failed miserably in any attempt to protect their \$750,000 quarterback. Somebody show Simms a replay so he'll understand what happened.

"Phil took one of the hardest hits I've ever seen," said Chris Godfrey, a New York offensive guard. "He was acting a little funny there for a while. He needed some time to collect his thoughts."

"It happens," said Simms. "I just wish we could have played better. I'm fine. I'm ready to go. There's no reason for anybody to worry about me."

Forget one night of lumps for a moment. For the last eight months, from the day Simms completed a record 22 of 25 passes in the Giants' Super Bowl victory against Denver last January, the kid from Louisville has cruised into the lock hero mainstream.

The fantasy began with Disney World, which paid him \$75,000 — \$15,000 a word — to say "I'm going to Disney World" for a commercial taped as Simms left the field in Pasadena, Calif.

Travel and banking firms decided they wanted a piece of Simms' pleasant smile, too. Speaking engagements, summer camp appearances, banquets, benefits, Johnny Carson — Simms covered the entire 100 yards.

And check your favorite bookstore for "Simms to McConkey: Blood, Sweat and Gatorade." It's your basic look back at Simms' career and his Super Bowl season, including pictures and kind words about his days at Southern High School and Morehead State University.

"I've had a great off-season,"

Simms said. "Wonderful. But now it's time to get back to business. It's time to start winning."

Winning games and winning admiration. Endorsements are one thing, recognition is another. It matters little that Simms' Super Bowl passing performance ranks as the third-finest in 7,177 NFL games.

Grab a football magazine and you'll read about Dan Marino's perfect arm, John Elway's perfect temperament and Joe Montana's perfect legs. Phil Simms? He's the guy who finally stopped stopping the Giants' offense with interceptions.

Nothing surprises Simms. When he finally watched the Super Bowl tape, one thing grabbed at his gut: the pre-game analysis.

"My name came up twice in the whole damn program," Simms told one New York reporter. "I was never mentioned. Elway's name came up 19,000 times."

"The one thing the Super Bowl has done is give me a great deal of contentment. To do it, and to feel what it's like to be a champion, is a feeling I could guess about."

"If we hadn't won the game, it'd be the same thing it's always been. You know, 'He can't win the big one.' I'm just glad it worked out the way it did so I don't have to listen to all of that crap now."

Tuning out the critics will be the simple job. There is no other way to survive eight seasons in New York City. And, hey, the critics are wrong. Simms leads all NFL quarterbacks with 56 consecutive starts. In the past three years, only Marino has thrown for more yards. Simms' trophy case sparkles with MVP awards from the Super Bowl and the Pro Bowl.

Next question. It's only this: Will the heat-seeking missiles playing linebacker in the league search for a spot on No. 11's ribs?

Otis Wilson, a Chicago linebacker, hit Simms after the whistle in the

second quarter Monday night. Dent slapped him across the head. Dan Hampton, another defensive lineman, boogalooed over Simms' jolted body.

"I wanted him to know I watched the Super Bowl," said Wilson. "I told him, 'I'm coming for you tonight. I'll be wearing your number.'"

He said, "C'mon, but I don't think he wanted me to keep coming after a while."

"That stuff doesn't mean anything," Simms said. "We're just playing a game."

A football game and a mind game. Several Wilson-Simms exchanges concluded with linebacker and quarterback screaming and gesturing. Wilson waved his arms and pumped his index finger into the air. Simms shot at Wilson with an imaginary pistol.

"About the third quarter, he probably wished he had a gun," Wilson said.

Not really. Simms missed two second-quarter series, but he finished the game and threw a fourth-down touchdown pass to Stacy Robinson.

Even the macho souls who patrol the Giants' defense marveled at Simms' grit. Lawrence Taylor, New York's living, breathing, snorting reply to Darth Vader, waited until the writers left Simms' locker and called the quarterback into the shower area for a private chat.

"I just want to tell you one thing, buddy," Taylor said. "You impressed the hell out of me tonight."

"To take those shots like you were taking, and then to come back in there and take more shots, that showed a lot of guts, my man. You didn't have to do that. I wouldn't have done that."

Simms shook Taylor's hand. He thanked him for the kind words. Tugging on the string around his bathrobe, Simms walked toward the shower. The sight he saw in the mirror said: Welcome to the 1987 season.

## U of L fraternity seeks opinion on drinking ban

By GEORGE GRAVES  
Staff Writer

A fraternity has asked Kentucky Attorney General Dave Armstrong whether the University of Louisville's drinking ban on fraternities and sororities is legal.

The U of L administration cited raucous, overflowing summer parties that spawned occasional fights in telling the two dozen so-called Greek organizations that they cannot serve alcohol at gatherings in their houses until Nov. 1. By then, the administrators expect to have new, more enforceable drinking rules in effect.

Delta Chi fraternity doesn't want to wait.

"We felt that ruling by the school was unfair," said Mark Shacklette, the U of L chapter's president. "It singled out the Greeks." Other student organizations are allowed to hold parties and serve alcohol on campus, he said.

Chris Johnson, a lawyer for the Kentucky State Police who is the chapter's alumni adviser, said the fraternity contends "that a state institution bound by federal and state constitutions and laws ... can't discriminate against one segment of the university population."

"If the university is concerned about the safety of its students, how does it jibe that with serving alcohol at the Red Barn?" asked Johnson, referring to the social hall the university owns and operates.

Dale Adams, U of L's acting vice president for student affairs, said the Red Barn is well-regulated and its functions are orderly. "They've got three (campus) policemen there every weekend," he said. "We don't have fights or any of that other stuff going on."

Similarly, Adams said other campus organizations may continue to serve alcohol at social functions be-

cause "we have just not had problems with other groups."

Delta Chi also asks the attorney general: "Can the university prohibit a person who is of lawful age and in lawful possession of alcoholic beverages from consuming those beverages within a fraternity, leased from the university and not open to the public?"

Shacklette said the Greek organizations' leases with U of L don't prohibit social drinking by members 21 and older.

University lawyer Thomas Lyons said it's true that leases don't contain "a specific no-alcohol covenant." But he said leases, when they expire, are being replaced by new ones that require the Greeks "to comply with university policies and rules."

The university has said the ban does not forbid fraternity and sorority members 21 and older from drinking alone in their rooms in the houses.

Armstrong's office has not taken up the request, but it did issue an opinion earlier this year that might cover some of the same legal ground.

The Feb. 18 opinion said the University of Kentucky, as landlord, could restrict drinking by adult students living in campus dorms. The opinion said adult students who do drink in their rooms would not be breaking any state laws, however. (UK has long banned drinking in dorms, but an administration crack-down last fall prompted adult students to seek the legal opinion. A UK task force is studying the issue.)

U of L owns most of the fraternity and sorority buildings on or near the Belknap campus south of Old Louisville. The university leases the buildings to the Greek organizations.

Many fraternity and sorority members have criticized the ban, but the student newspaper, The Louisville Cardinal, has supported it.

# EKU class to teach party planning

By Robert Kaiser  
Central Kentucky bureau

Terry Jo Davis did not know Eastern Kentucky University had a reputation as one of the nation's great party schools when he agreed to teach a class there.

But he still thinks he knows a few things the students don't.

Davis, a designer with Foley's Florist in Berea, will teach a special course titled "Party Planning and Tablescapes."

The class is one of more than

40 special not-for-credit courses offered this fall.

Students in Davis' class will learn how to plan parties and set tables for special occasions, he said. Davis said he hoped to have a mix of college students and older adults enrolled so they could learn to "rock 'n' roll 'em, or swing to the big band sound."

"It's a class that's going to be real lighthearted," he said.

Davis said he would try to teach students "how to make it

easier on yourself" when planning a party, and how to control it once it's started — something Playboy magazine does not think Eastern students are very good at doing.

Playboy named ECU one of the top party schools in the nation in 1986, saying Richmond was "usually kept awake by the students' explosive bashes."

Davis said he was unaware ECU had that reputation.

"But if it does, I don't imagine something like this'll help much."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1987

## WKU sets record for grants, contracts

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University has set a record for winning outside grants and contracts for faculty research, training and public service for the third year in a row. The Office of Sponsored Programs, said Monday, that grants awarded during the fiscal year that ended June 30 totaled nearly \$3.5 million, up from the previous year's \$3.3 million.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1987

## New formula for student aid may make one testy

Drastic changes are in store for students who apply for financial aid next year:

■ Some will unexpectedly find themselves eligible for much more money. Others will find their allowances slashed.

■ Many students, especially adults returning to school, will become totally ineligible for aid, even if they quit work to attend school full-time.

What's causing this upheaval is a change in the formula that colleges have to use to compute how much federal aid a student can get. Congress redesigned it, and it covers most federal programs, from subsidized student loans to college work-study programs.

An analysis by the College Scholarship Service of The College Board yields this list of winners and losers:

■ **A winner:** Any family where a parent is attending college (either full- or part-time) as well as a child.

Formerly, the parent couldn't be counted in determining how many "students" were in the family. Now, he or she can. As a result, these families will become eligible for more aid.

In simulations, the scholarship service found that this change principally benefits families in the \$57,000 to \$60,000 income range. It makes little difference to families with incomes between \$30,000 and \$33,000.

■ **A loser:** Any dependent student with high earnings. (In general, a dependent student is one supported by his or her parents.)

This year, all students had to contribute \$700 to \$1,000 to their own educations — the money presumed to have come from summer earnings.

Starting in 1988, they'll have to contribute \$700 to \$900, or 70 percent of prior-year income, whichever is greater.



JANE  
BRYANT  
QUINN

As a result, more than two out of five dependent students will have to pay more, the scholarship service concludes. Their average contribution will rise from \$833 today to \$2,361 — an increase of 183 percent. Their eligibility for student aid will drop.

"This new method seems especially unfair to lower-income families in which children work also to help to support the family," said Anna Leider, publisher of the college-aid book, "Don't Miss Out."

A student's aid can be cut even further, depending on how he spends his money.

For example, say he earns \$3,000 and uses the money to buy a used car. Under the new formula, he will have to contribute 70 percent of his earnings (\$2,100) plus 35 percent of his assets, which now include a \$3,000 car (\$1,050), for a total of \$3,150. This is more than he earned in the first place.

■ **A loser:** An adult student returning to college.

When deciding how much money a student should be able to contribute toward college, the school now has to consider his income for the prior calendar year.

Formerly, the schools looked at current-year income. As a result, students will appear to have more money than they really do.

Take an adult, self-supporting student starting school next September. In 1988, his student aid will be based on his total income in 1987 — even though he may have given up some of that income to return to school. In school-year 1989, aid will be based on his 1988 earnings, which will probably include eight months of income. Fur-

thermore, he will be expected to contribute an amount equal to a larger portion of his earnings than is required today.

If he's in a one- or two-year graduate program, he may never become eligible for help.

Aid officers have some flexibility in determining financial need, but to exercise it they'll have to talk to you personally.

"We'll look at the case of each student who asks, so flexibility will work for the squeaky wheels," said Ollie Bryant, director of financial aid for New York University. The message is clear: If you want money, squeak.

■ **A winner:** A married independent student (generally, one who supports himself or who is 24 or older), not trapped by the prior-year earnings test and without children.

An anomaly in the new formula can sharply raise the amount of student aid available to couples who have no children; make modest changes for couples with a small family; and reduce aid for couples with a large family — especially those with lower incomes.

That's exactly the opposite of what ought to be happening. Don't complain to your college; complain to your congressman.

© The Washington Post



# Ashland students honored

By Tom Daykin

Northeastern Kentucky bureau

**ASHLAND** — Competition within the classroom is one reason Ashland's Paul G. Blazer High School had six students named 1988 National Merit Scholarship semifinalists yesterday.

Blazer had the highest number of semifinalists in the state outside the Lexington and Louisville metropolitan areas.

"The competition is amazing, for grades, grade-point averages, SATs, ACTs," said senior Julie E. Artis, a Blazer semifinalist.

"We don't hate each other. It's just real tense. If there wasn't any competition, we wouldn't try as hard because there wouldn't be anyone to beat."

The other Blazer semifinalists are seniors Martin N. Ghassomians, Stephen C. Meyers and Shane D. Wilson; junior Gregory J. Griffith; and Kristina L. Vineyard, who did not return to Blazer for her senior year because her family moved out of state.

Gregory changed his plans to graduate from high school early and was technically disqualified from being a 1988 semifinalist.

The National Merit Scholarship Corp. honors students for excellence in academics. More than 1 million high school juniors took the program's test. About 15,000 students nationwide were chosen as semifinalists.

In Kentucky, 230 students from 87 high schools are semifinalists.

Ballard High School in Louisville had the most semifinalists with 16. Lexington's Henry Clay High had 15, second in the state.

The students are competing nationally for about 6,000 college scholarships worth more than \$23 million that will be awarded by the end of the school year.

Blazer, which has 1,057 students in grades 9 to 12, made a good showing in the competition.

The semifinalists said rigorous courses, excellent teachers and an active academic booster club made a difference in their success.

"You have to have a certain amount of talent, but I'm totally convinced that how you do in high school depends on your grade school and middle school teachers," Julie said.

Principal Jay Hutchison said the school traditionally has been strong in academics.

"This is my 19th year in education, and I spent 12 years trying to catch up to Blazer," said Hutchison, who was principal of Boyd County High School before coming to Blazer last year.

"That's not to say there aren't other quality programs in the area, but all of them look to Blazer."

Blazer offers 12 advanced placement courses, which he said was a "very large number" for a school its size. Hutchison said the academic booster club, formed in 1980, supported Blazer's academic teams, recognized good students and provided coaching for college placement tests.

The semifinalists praised Ashland's schools. But they also said schools, and society in general, needed a greater emphasis on academics over sports.

"For the last two years, everyone has gathered to say goodbye to the girl's basketball team because they made the state tournament," Stephen said.

"But Martin and I made first in the state with creative problem solving, and nobody knows we did it."

Here is the complete list of Kentucky students named National Merit Scholarship semifinalists yesterday. The towns on this list are locations of the schools.

**Alexandria:** Campbell County High School: Emilie K. Davis.

**Ashland:** Paul G. Blazer High School: Julie E. Artis, Martin N. Ghassomians, Gregory J. Griffith, Stephen C. Meyers, Kristina L. Vineyard, Shane D. Wilson.

**Bardstown:** Bethlehem High School: Joe B. Guthrie, Jacqueline M. Mudd. Nelson County Senior High School: Brett T. Edwards.

**Benton:** Marshall County High School: Jason N. Beyer.

**Berea:** Berea Community School: Kristin E. Boyce, Jennifer L. Stinchcomb.

**Bowling Green:** Bowling Green High School: Stephen G. Dillingham, Kathryn M. Lewis, Christopher W. Oakes, Jennifer M. Salisbury, David T. Simmons. Warren Central High School: Mark D. Fridy, Jennifer A. Glahn, Jacinda T. Townsend, Melissa K. VanDyke. Warren East High School: Dawn M. Clark.

**Buckner:** Oldham County High School: Anthony S. Buchanan, Jennifer L. Buehler, Sarah E. Cornette, Andrea L. Jones, Eric L. Nuernberger, Paul A. Patton, Hal T. Perdew, Cynthia S. Reynolds.

**Cadiz:** Trigg County High School: T. Scott Duncan.

**Calhoun:** McLean County High School: Joseph R. Jenkins.

**Columbia:** Adair County High School: Mark W. Watson.

**Corbin:** Corbin Senior High School: Margaret R. Litton, Glenn G. Sasser.

**Covington:** Notre Dame Academy: Michelle A. Banks, Elizabeth H. Gibbons.

**Danville:** Boyle County High School: Stephen T. Hill.

**Edmonton:** Metcalfe County High School: Matthew J. Saderholm.

**Elizabethtown:** Elizabethtown High School: Erika L. Murphy.

**Falmouth:** Pendleton High School: Brian W. Schack.

**Flemingsburg:** Fleming County High School: Lisa J. Coleman.

**Florence:** Boone County High School: Denise A. Kanabroski.

**Fort Campbell:** Fort Campbell High School: Clinton B. Reger.

**Fort Knox:** Fort Knox High School: Richard L. Doan, Christopher W. Fuselier, Vincent P. Moore, Heather R. Perry, Shannon

D. Smith.

**Fort Thomas:** Highlands High School: Barbara J. Ballance, Lindsey K. Harrison, Lee U. Herfel, Jay Hurst, Jennifer R. Moix.

**Frankfort:** Franklin County High School: Ben T. Coomes. Western Hills High School: Miron Z. Lukjan.

**Franklin:** Franklin-Simpson High School: Shane A. Taylor.

**Hebron:** Conner High School: Kathy L. Hugle.

**Henderson:** Henderson County High School: Kushlani N. de Soya, William A. Hilyerd, Karla J. Howell.

**Hodgenville:** LaRue County High School: James N. Williamson.

**Hopkinsville:** Christian County High School: Jody L. Myers.

**Hyden:** Leslie County High School: Mark H. Hines.

**Jenkins:** Jenkins High School: Christopher P. Johnson.

**Lancaster:** Garrard County High School: Jason N. Martin.

**Leitchfield:** Grayson County High School: Bethany Cook, David J. Lee.

**Lexington:** Henry Clay High School: Sarah J. Bagby, James W. Baker, Ruth M. Belin, Alison T. Bonner, Akshay S. Desai, Melinda J. Florence, David B. Gaunce, John P. Gravitt, Jerry M. Haws, David B. Hempy, Wade H. Jefferson, Shannon L. McComas, David A. Scott, Cassandra Spurlock, Jessica T. Young. Lafayette High School: B. Travis Hawkins, Deena Howe, Brett M. Kelver, Jeffrey T. Linderroth, David A. Paddock, Sean G. Pratt, Brian M. Reed, Peter J. Rolland, Staci A. Turner, Jason T. Zimmerman. Lexington Catholic High School: Christian J. Bauer, Jennifer L. Johnson, Rosemary Saltee, John E. Thompson, Mark E. Votruba, Terri L. White. Sayre School: Jonathan A. Brown, Kate C. Davis. Bates Creek High School: Jennifer M. Chan, Gregory T. Hicks, J. Blaine Ott, Julie M. Warner.

(MORE)

# Ashland school

**Louisville:** Atherton High School: Chip N. Bensinger, Cathleen R. Bonham, Jason Daniel, Jennifer S. Deck, David M. Evans, Kevin D. Moore. Ballard High School: Stacy A. Becker, Kathryn A. Berla, Theresa T. Bondurant, Hubert H. Chuang, Anna K. Feitelson, Kennet F. Harris, Edward S. Hedin, Meredith L. Little, Anne E. Martin, Krista M. Nichols, David E. Scheu, Shawn P. Stallings, Laura F. Steinberg, Amanda J. Thilo, Craig M. Waylan, Cara J. Wong. Brown School: J. Will Oldham. Central High School: Craig S. Linderth. De Sales High School: Denver E. Butler, Lawrence B. Hemming. Du Pont Manual Magnet High School: Sam J. Jensen, Todd O'Bryan, Eileen A. Perkins. Eastern High School: John S. Howard, Serge A. Martinez, Christopher D. Mesia, Amanda J. Mills, Victoria W. Ni, Michael T. Olges, Susan L. Sargeant. Kentucky Country Day School: James P. Helm, Andrew B. Karp, Stephanie L. Nagel. Louisville Collegiate School: Jennifer G. Cohen, J. Kent Gregory, Rajani C. Narasimhan, Sharon L. Orbach, Minna P. Ziskind. Male High School: Timothy K. Howell. Pleasure Ridge Park High School: Grant C. Kidwell. Sacred Heart Academy: Jennie L. Martin, Karen L. Shelby. Seneca High School: Diedre N. Fenwick, Jessica L. Goldstein, Heather L. Harmon, John A. Kuchenbrod, Matthew G. Whitworth. St. Francis High School: Paul J. Hershberg, Chris L. Wilson. St. Xavier High School: Stephen M. Bush, Stephen M. Cecil, Arthur J. Cummins, Daniel B. Fitzgerald, Andrew J. French, William J. Hanger, Michael R. Harbold, Jeffrey B. Hoskins, Jay R. Kidd, Scott A. McKinney, James M. Thomas, David E. Wantland, Ronald J. Weilage. Trinity High School: Matthew W. Jochim, John C. Kopp, Christopher J. Linnane, Robert J. Ramsay, Ben J. Schoenbachler, Scott A. Thomas. Waggener High School: William M. Carroll, Michael W. Stone.

**Ludlow:** Ludlow High School: Medrith L. Hager.

**Madisonville:** Madisonville North

**Hopkins High School:** James A. Pleasant.

**Manchester:** Clay County High School: Norman A. Cornett.

**Mayfield:** Mayfield High School: Chris A. Carrico.

**Maysville:** Mason County High School: Margaret J. Brannon.

**Middlesboro:** Middlesboro High School: Emma S. Cox.

**Morganfield:** Union County High School: Fran H. Stadelman.

**Mount Vernon:** Rockcastle County High School: Randall D. Hayes.

**Murray:** Calloway County High School: Anisha L. Frizzell, Kristen A. Ruccio. Murray High School: Deborah A. Rutledge.

**Nicholasville:** Jessamine County High School: Wendy L. Mossbrook, Rachael E. Nicholls.

**Owensboro:** Apollo High School: Elizabeth H. Braswell, Lisa K. Eubank, Michael J. Weiland, Eric S. Williams. Daviess County High School: Mark A. Stuart. Owensboro Catholic High School: Robert A. Kaelin.

**Paducah:** Lone Oak High School: Joseph D. Krueger.

**Pikeville:** Pikeville High School: Jessamyn L. Bagley, Eliot F. Ward.

**Prestonsburg:** Prestonsburg High School: Michael J. Rosenberg.

**Richmond:** Madison Central High School: Brenda A. Cain, Lisa D. Congleton, Kristina L. Spencer, Jennifer J. Wernegreen. Model Laboratory School: Shay J. Quillen.

**Russell:** Russell High School: Maurice P. Kern.

**Russellville:** Russellville High School: Casey E. Mullen, Kenneth W. Thomas.

**Shelbyville:** Shelby County School High School: Holli S. Bradford, Laura B. Kerr, John W. Pulliam.

**Somerset:** Pulaski County High School: Daniel O. Dalton, Danny R. Hyden, Stephen L. Renner. Somerset High School: Julie E. Fischer.

**Stephensburg:** West Hardin High School: Barry D. McGuffin, Monica M. Meredith, Russell S. Sizemore.

**Versailles:** Woodford County High School: Holly A. Hedden, Laura L. Monette, Jamey M. Wigglesworth.

**Walton:** Walton-Verona High School: Thomas E. Rinschler.

**Warsaw:** Gallatin County High School: Virginia J. Ewbank.

**Whitesburg:** Whitesburg High School: William J. Buntin.

**Winchester:** George R. Clark High School: David L. Hanna.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1987

## Berea enrollment sets records

BEREA, Ky. — Enrollment at Berea College reached a record high of 1,621 students for the fall term.

The full-time student total of 1,543 is another record, said Registrar James Masters. Last year's fall enrollment of 1,587 included 1,518 full-time and 69 part-time students.

The previous enrollment record of 1,599 was set in September 1982.

## Higher-tuition hearings start Monday

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The finance committee of the Council on Higher Education will hold three public hearings, beginning Monday, on the possibility of midyear tuition increases at Kentucky's public universities and community colleges.

The first hearing will be at 2 p.m. Monday in the Worsham Theater of the Student Center Addition at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. The others will be 2 p.m. CDT Sept. 24 in the Downing Center theater at Western Kentucky University; and a 10 a.m. Sept. 28 at the Ashland Community College auditorium.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1987

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1987.

## Toward suitable salaries at UK

David Roselle, the new president of the University of Kentucky, has plunged right into an attempt to alienate a major source of UK unrest: low faculty salaries. He proposes an average faculty salary increase of 20 percent over the next two years to allow UK to "catch up and keep up" with comparable universities.

Such a proposal is long overdue at UK, where salaries average 10 percent lower than those at the university's competitors. The Roselle plan would cost \$7.2 million, which, in the great scheme of the state budget, is small potatoes. The trick, as always, is getting the governor and legislature to warm to the idea.

The additional money for faculty salaries would be pooled within departments and distributed on merit. UK often loses its more talented faculty members to other, richer universities; the need to try to keep them, and recruit other worthy academics, is unassailable.

Nonetheless, the question that's bound to be asked is: Can Kentucky afford to do the same thing for Eastern Kentucky University? For Western Kentucky University? For Morehead State University? Such improvements are not impossible; however, given state budget restrictions, they are unlikely.

But UK is the state's flagship university; its needs should not be forced to compete with those of other state schools, even in the state's never quite fulfilled "formula" funding. Roselle has submitted a reasonable plan. Here's hoping UK gets the money — and, given Kentucky's fondness for mid-cycle budget cutting, gets to keep it.

# WKU plans Robert Penn Warren Center

By TIM ROBERTS  
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — On the 83rd birthday of Robert Penn Warren, Western Kentucky University will open a center dedicated to the Kentucky native, poet, novelist and scholar.

The opening of the center April 24 may also put to rest the controversy over Western's efforts earlier this year to buy the Guthrie house in which Warren was born and move it to the campus. Western dropped those plans after the city of Guthrie bought the house.

Instead, Western plans to create an internationally recognized center for the study of Warren's writing.

The materials will be divided between the English department and the Kentucky Museum and Library on the university campus.

"I hope that Western Kentucky University will become known internationally in literary circles as the place to come for Warren studies," said Joy Bale Boone of Elkton, chairman of the Committee for the Robert Penn Warren Center. The committee has raised \$38,000 for the project.

In addition, Western will award a full four-year scholarship to a Kentucky high school graduate who shows ability in creative writing and a two-year graduate fellowship to a student interested in studying Warren's work, Boone said.

The scholarships, valued at about \$5,000 a year, will be awarded every four years for undergraduates and every two years for graduate students.

The Warren committee hopes to raise a total of \$100,000 to endow the scholarships, Boone said.

The center also will hold various War-

ren papers, photographs, books and personal items.

Taped interviews with Warren, who lives in Fairfield, Conn., and related films also will be housed on campus for visits by college students and elementary and high school classes.

The plans also include an annual lecture, at which the scholarships will be announced.

Warren's daughter, Rosanna Warren, will give the first lecture and a reading of her poetry. Her poetry collection, "Each Leaf Shines Separate," was published in 1984.

Robert Penn Warren's sister, Mary Barber of Maysville, has donated a number of papers and photographs, Boone said.

Large repositories of Warren's papers already exist at Yale University and other colleges in Kentucky, but there is a place for Western, too, said Joe Millichap, chairman of Western's English department.

"We probably will not have the major primary materials," Millichap said, "but Warren has a unique sense of place and that place is the Kentucky-Tennessee border area, where we are."

"There's nothing around Yale that has the atmosphere of Warren's work," said Boone. "That atmosphere is here."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1987

## Arco grants to aid college minorities

LOS ANGELES — The Arco Foundation said yesterday it is awarding \$709,000 in grants to 16 colleges and universities, including the University of Kentucky, to recruit minority engineering, science and business students. The grants range from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Lodwick Cook, chairman of Atlantic Richfield Co., which funds the foundation, noted that only 11 percent of the engineering undergraduates at California's 19 public universities were minorities in 1984-85.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1987

## U of L enrollment for fall highest ever

LOUISVILLE — Preliminary figures show the University of Louisville has more students than ever this fall, a spokeswoman said this week.

The 21,050 students enrolled include 11,589 full-time and 9,461 part-time students, Denise Fitzpatrick said. That represents a 1.6 percent increase over last fall.

U of L's enrollment has increased every year since 1982, when there were 19,744 students.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1987

## As honeymoon ends, Roselle faces tough decisions at UK

**L**EXINGTON, Ky. — During the past 2½ months at least one Kentucky public figure has logged more miles in the state shaking hands and peddling his message than either Wallace Wilkinson or John Harper.

And he isn't even a candidate for state-wide office.

He's David Roselle, the University of Kentucky's new president.

In campaign-like fashion, Roselle has been traveling around Kentucky meeting and stroking shakers and movers, and speaking to civic and alumni groups.

His low-key, affable and upbeat style is a stark contrast to that of his predecessor, Otis Singletary, who retired June 30. Singletary had grown tired and become increasingly aloof and embittered in recent years.

He no longer successfully masked the bitterness that resulted from his impatience with and disdain for many state policy-makers he believed were far more interested in the status quo than in providing UK with the resources it needed to grow and improve.

But since Roselle has not experienced the frustrations and disappointments of incumbency, he is taking a different approach.

He's been accentuating the positive — telling people that he's found a university poised for progress, one with a steadily improving student body, a good faculty and a fiscally sound administration.

But, like Singletary, he says that it can be better if it's properly supported. More dollars are crucial to move it up the ladder of academic respectability, he says.

Roselle has obviously been capitalizing on the traditional honeymoon period that greets new presidents. At this point, he has no detractors, primarily because he has created none of the animosity, or second-guessing, which stems from weighty and unpopular decisions.

Roselle is still in the easy part of the job. And while he's getting good marks from those who meet him, it's premature to say that the right moves are tantamount to the right stuff.

Even he recognizes that the honeymoon will end as he is confronted by many issues that will test his mettle. In true Kentucky fashion, and regardless of what decisions he makes, Roselle will find that scapegoating is a trait that Kentuckians have polished to a fine art.

For instance, He's raised the level of expectation that a revenue-strapped state will look kindly on UK's proposed \$1.3 billion budget for the upcoming two years.

If lawmakers conclude their session next spring by appropriating only a small portion of the new money sought, Roselle is likely to share some of the same blame Singletary received for not bringing the financial bacon home from Frankfort.

On the athletic front, he has already made one commitment that could backfire. He has said that football coach Jerry Claiborne, who has less than a break-even record at UK, can continue in the job with slightly better than break-even seasons if he continues holding his players to high academic standards.

Alumni and other boosters may not want to give Claiborne such guaranteed security. A clamor to add more seating at Commonwealth Stadium may cause Roselle some financial headaches, too, unless he can get the state to help pay for it.

He'll also have to withstand pressure from some well meaning but uninformed Central Kentuckians who believe that a rosy UK future can only come at the expense of the University of Louisville.

And the UK Board of Trustees that hired him could be reshaped significantly through new appointments by Gov. Martha Layne Collins and her successor.



**RICHARD WILSON**  
LEXINGTON  
BUREAU CHIEF

Roselle is also surely sure to be criticized if he opts for membership in any all-white, Gentile country club.

Another lurking issue is the possible sale of UK's Coldstream Farm in northern Fayette County. If the 1,200-acre farm is sold, Roselle may face an internal — and possibly legislative skirmish — on how the proceeds are used.

A Coldstream sale would also irk some area environmentalists who see its development as erosion of the protective "green-belt" preserving area horse farms around Lexington.

Another issue of concern to environmentalists will be how UK deals with the possibility that coal will be mined in its Robinson Forest in Eastern Kentucky. A Breathitt Circuit Court judge recently upheld a mining company's mineral-rights claim within the forest watershed where UK conducts research. The company and UK are negotiating to see if mining can occur elsewhere in the forest outside of that watershed.

But perhaps Roselle's biggest challenge will be matching rising expectations for UK with accomplishment. He has assumed the

presidency at a time of growing sentiment for UK to play a larger role in Kentucky's economic and educational growth. His success in making that sentiment a reality will not only chart the university's future, but his own as well.



# Drop in reading scores by high school students a sour note in state tests

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky students slightly improved their scores on a statewide test again this year — although a drop in reading scores among high school students caused concern.

"Clearly, what we've been doing at the high school level is not enough," state Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald said, contrasting the almost across-the-board gains with drops in reading scores at secondary schools.

The results show "some glaring weaknesses in our high schools," McDonald said. "The reform agenda for Kentucky in the future must include reading improvement in high schools and the general strengthening of academic programs in high schools.

"To a large degree, the focus of reform in Kentucky has been at the elementary level."

Scores on the 1987 Kentucky Essential Skills Test showed general improvement in two basic areas — how Kentucky students scored in comparison with a 1981 national norm and how they fared on questions testing their mastery of selected grade-level academic skills.

Students were tested in reading, writing, spelling, math, and library or research skills.

The state's overall score indicating basic mastery of skills essential for moving to the next grade level rose from 87.7 percent in 1986 to 88.8 percent.

The Department of Education provided statewide scores for four grade levels for comparison with the national norm. Kentucky students improved in grades 3, 5, and 7 on the overall score. That overall score dropped very slightly for 10th-graders.

Also — as has been true since 1984 — Kentucky children scored above the national norm at each of the four grade levels.

State Department of Education officials suggested, however, that national comparisons must be taken with a grain of salt.

The Kentucky Essential Skills Test is an adaptation of McGraw-Hill's Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills, with the California-developed test condensed and Kentucky mastery questions added.

Questions have arisen about the validity of the norms for the McGraw-Hill test because they have not been revised since 1981.

Eight states now use the test or an adaptation of it. In all eight, students recently scored above the national norm — except in South Carolina, where students scored slightly below the norm in reading.

State officials stressed that test results should be interpreted to show Kentucky

children are improving — not necessarily how they compare nationally.

Scores on such skills tests tend to improve the longer the test is used, they said, as teachers become more familiar with it and incorporate elements of it into their teaching.

But McDonald added she believes Kentucky's schoolchildren will test above the national norm after a new one is set by McGraw-Hill, expected for 1989.

Because of Kentucky's effort to improve education, she said, Kentucky scores are rising faster than those in other states.

Robert F. Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, said he did not "put a whole lot of weight" on the test results — "in either direction."

Small annual changes in scores should not be considered too important, he said.

"No matter what you do, you don't change things very much from year to year. You've got to look at things over time," he said.

"I think the reaction to moving above the national norm is, 'So what?' The test-score norm is so old," Sexton said.

Kentucky children's strongest and most consistent improvement on the tests came in math, McDonald said. Scores at all levels improved in that subject in comparison with the 1981 norm, the department said.

Mastery test scores at the kindergarten and elementary levels also showed consistent improvement, the department said. Students in those grades improved from 1986 in all skills and grade levels except in third-grade research or library skills, the department said.

Reading scores, on the other hand, dropped in grades eight through 12, the department said. In grades 9, 10 and 12, reading scores fell below the norm for the second year in a row.

Also, the state's high school students generally did not score as well on the mastery questions as did their younger counterparts.

This was the third year for the KEST program — only the second for the full-range test.

Kentucky modified the McGraw-Hill test to create its own version after 1984 legislation called for teaching specific academic skills at various grade levels.

KEST was designed as a way to test how many children mastered those required skills.

The test is given to students in all grades each spring.

Before KEST, students in grades three, five, seven and 10 took versions of the McGraw-Hill test.

McDonald yesterday called the state's essential skills program one of the most important for education.

"The overall impact of the program has been an improvement in the classroom instruction throughout the state," she said.

KEST provides accountability for the program, she said, and the scores demonstrate "that statewide, our teachers are doing an effective job of teaching the essential skills."

Test scores were earlier ranked by school district and published in the state's newspapers, allowing parents to find out how students in their schools compared on the tests.

In 1986, after complaints from officials in the low-ranking school districts, the General Assembly ordered the Education Department not to provide such ranking.

(MORE)

# Drop in reading scores prompts concerns

## 1987 ACHIEVEMENT TEST SCORES

The numbers are normal curve equivalent scores, which are on a scale of 1 to 99, with an average of 50. Thus, a score of 55 indicates the student scored higher than 55 percent of those taking the test nationwide in 1981, when the test's norms were set, and lower than 45 percent. The numbers do not represent actual test scores. Total battery results are on an overall score of the math, reading and writing portions of the test.

GRADES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LIBRARY SKILLS			*	52.4	56.1	59.5	56.6	54.2	54.5	50.1	51.3	52.8
MATH	67.2	71.9	59.8	60.0	60.9	64.0	59.2	60.0	53.5	55.9	52.3	51.3
READING	56.1	55.0	61.3	56.5	52.6	60.1	56.1	56.2	47.1	47.2	51.9	44.6
TOTAL BATTERY		61.3	62.1	56.7	56.0	60.3	57.9	56.7	51.4	54.7	52.6	51.6
WRITING		58.0	59.5	53.2	57.5	58.2	59.6	58.1	53.4	57.1	55.1	54.4
SPELLING		50.7	60.9	53.8	55.5	55.5	55.4	55.6	52.8	53.4	53.0	54.5

\* Although the state tests these skills, the McGraw-Hill test has no national norm for comparison.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1987

# High school reading scores decline

By Robert Kaiser  
Herald-Leader staff writer

FRANKFORT — The percentage of Kentucky high school students who mastered basic reading and library skills dropped this year, but overall achievement test scores continued to increase for most grade levels, statewide data show.

The improved scores, which were above the national average for the third year in a row, mean Kentucky education reforms are working, Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald said yesterday.

But critics of the test say the scores are misleading because of an outdated national norm that even Kentucky's lowest-scoring school district was able to exceed.

The Kentucky Essential Skills Test, which was given in May for the third consecutive year, has been criticized by some educators who think it gives Kentuckians a sugar-coated view of their schools. It makes taxpayers less likely to accept the financial discomfort of further education reform, the educators say.

The KEST, a version of the national Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills, measures minimum achievement levels at every grade level in reading, writing, spelling and math.

The state Department of Education released the test results yesterday, just one week after a West Virginia group's report criticized

the Kentucky exam and others like it for producing artificially inflated scores.

Students in every state that uses variations of the CTBS — Kentucky, Delaware, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin — score higher than the national average, said John J. Cannell, a physician and head of an education watchdog group in Beckley, W.Va.

All 178 school districts in Kentucky have scored above the national average the last two years. Two years ago, 16 districts scored below the norm.

"Someone in Kentucky should start questioning the tests," Cannell said. The CTBS, he said, is "designed and marketed to make school officials look good."

Familiarity with the CTBS, which has not been changed since 1981, and an outdated national norm have produced "artificially inflated" scores, Owensboro Superintendent Frank Yeager said.

Yeager said Kentucky's test was not comparable to the CTBS because the state's version included a test of essential skills established by the 1984 legislature.

Testing at Owensboro the first year of the test showed "tremendous discrepancies" between it and the CTBS, whose norm is used to measure the Kentucky scores.

Kentucky is the only state that uses a test combining questions from a national exam with those that are specifically geared to

match what is being taught in the state's classrooms.

The KEST scores are only estimates, said Scott Trimble, the state manager of testing.

The scores are also an "effective weapon to prevent school reform," Cannell said.

McDonald said she thought criticism of the test was valid, but she defended the test anyway.

The test revealed 'glaring weaknesses in our high schools.'

— Alice McDonald  
state schools superintendent

"I understand the literature and the statistics that children all across the U.S. score above the national average," she said. "But at this point, it's the best test we've got."

H.M. Snodgrass, the head of the testing program, said he thought the test was fine the way it was.

"We feel the test is as refined as we could hope for, and that it is a very good instrument," he said.

Cannell disagrees. He plans to file a complaint against the test's producer, CTB/McGraw-Hill of Monterey, Calif., with the West Virginia attorney general's office in a week. He also plans to file a similar complaint in Kentucky.

Both will seek "a method by which ... Kentucky and West Virginia can be given an accurate measure of their schools," he said.

(more)

# Test shows drop

The way to do that, Cannell said, is to "insist McGraw-Hill compute a new average every year."

State officials concede the national norm, which was last computed in 1981, no longer represents the national average.

But Trimble, the state testing manager, said that testing samples of students nationally to come up with a new norm each year would be prohibitively expensive.

Norms are computed about every eight years, he said.

Keith "Irv" Wilson, senior marketing manager for CTB/McGraw-Hill, defended the test, but he also said the company was considering updating the norms annually.

Wilson said the test was primarily designed to assess the progress of school districts from one year to another rather than comparing them to national norms, he said.

Edward W. Kifer, an associate professor at the University of Kentucky, said the test was best at indicating the "direction and magnitude of changes over time."

Kifer worked with a Boston College study group that evaluated the validity of the test last year. The group recommended about a dozen changes.

"A comparison across time would let them know how, since the beginning of testing, achievement scores have changed," he said.

But changing the norm each year would make comparisons over time "like shooting at a moving target," Trimble said.

This year, scores on the overall battery of tests, which was given to 578,511 Kentucky students, increased for all except a few grades.

Math scores improved for all grades. Students at most levels improved their overall scores, with only a few exceptions.

Reading scores dropped slightly in the third grade, and reading, spelling and library skills declined in high school. Mastery levels also dropped in high schools.

The test revealed "glaring weaknesses in our high schools," McDonald said.

Mastery means a student is ready for work at the next grade level, Snodgrass said. In general, mastery levels are lower at the secondary level than in the elementary schools.

McDonald said most of the reforms funded in 1984 and 1985 were designed to benefit elementary schools. She said she would request money for more remedial courses in high schools from the 1988 General Assembly. Similar requests have failed before, she said.

But McDonald credited efforts at reform with "solid gains in performance."

"It demonstrates that statewide our teachers are doing an effective job of teaching the essential skills."

Some of the results were probably affected by an adjustment in the formula used to score the tests, Trimble said.

The adjustment, which was based on a study made in 1986, might have lowered scores in writing, spelling and library skills, Trimble said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1987

# Paintsville, Johnson schools — same county, two worlds

By Lee Mueller

Eastern Kentucky bureau

**PAINTSVILLE** — The Paintsville Independent and Johnson County school board offices are only about half a mile apart, but much more than a few city blocks and Paint Creek appears to separate them.

Over on U.S. 23, Johnson County finished as No. 136 yesterday in the Lexington Herald-Leader's ranking of 178 Kentucky school districts, based on test-score figures from the state education department. The district ranked No. 135 last year.

Downtown, Paintsville Independent was again rated No. 12 — the highest ranking achieved by any Eastern Kentucky school system.

What's the difference? It's not teachers or facilities, school officials agree.

"It's socio-economic factors," said Leon Burchett, who was a high school principal in the Johnson County system before becoming superintendent of the Paintsville district five years ago.

"Johnson County has an excellent school system. But to be perfectly frank, it's easier for us to do a good job than them because of these socio-economic factors."

Frank Hamilton, the Johnson County superintendent, agreed.

"We are educating over 4,300 students, and Paintsville has about 900," Hamilton said.

The state education department report that accompanied the test results said that 24.9 percent of Paintsville's students are from economically deprived homes, contrasted with 54.1 percent of Johnson County's students.

"To be honest, that's not even accurate," Hamilton said. "As of now, 66 percent of our children are on free lunches."

In another category, a local financial index measuring the amount of effort a community puts into the support of its schools is almost twice as high for Paintsville Independent compared to Johnson County.

The level of support that communities give their schools depends, to a large extent, on their ability to pay, Hamilton said. The study, for example, divided assessed property values in Paintsville and Johnson County and divided them by the number of students.

(more)

"Behind each child in Paintsville, there's \$137,522," Hamilton said. "In Johnson County, there's only \$53,766 — a little over a third of property to tax."

"I believe our teachers are as competent as Paintsville's," Hamilton said. "They're educated and trained in the same state universities, and I believe we have as many teachers with master's degrees or Rank I's as Paintsville."

In some respects, Johnson County teachers have had additional training because they must "cope with students who don't come from the wealthier families," Hamilton said.

Economically stable homes usually provide an environment that encourages and enhances education, Hamilton said. "They provide books, magazines and try to instill a desire to learn," he said.

Hamilton said he was generally pleased with Johnson County's ranking which, while in the bottom half of state scoring, was among the highest in Eastern Kentucky.

"I'm still not pleased with a few trouble spots where I want to see some improvements made," he said.

Burchett, the Paintsville superintendent, disapproves of using test scores to compare school districts.

"To compare an independent district that doesn't have the transportation problems involved in running a county system is like mixing apples and oranges," Burchett said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

## Scott celebrates college's 200 years

By Jacqueline Duke  
Herald-Leader staff writer

GEORGETOWN — As Americans celebrated the 200th anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution last week, residents of Scott County prepared to celebrate a bicentennial of their own.

On Jan. 28, 1988, education will be 200 years old in Scott County, and yesterday a crowd of about 500 observed the coming bicentennial with music, speeches and a one-man drama on the grounds of Georgetown College.

Drama director George McGee, portraying Elijah Craig, the preacher who founded the community, narrated the history of colonial Kentucky and the settlement that would become Georgetown.

In 1787, McGee said, Craig placed an advertisement in the Kentucky Gazette announcing the opening the following year of his Classical Academy. Craig's school, which charged students \$4.17 a quarter, was absorbed into the Rittenhouse Academy in 1799.

In 1829, the academy became Georgetown College, where full tuition this year costs about \$8,000.

McGee, who urged his audience to preserve its heritage, is taking his drama to schoolchildren during the coming year.

"The bicentennial is a chance for us to celebrate the beginning of formal education in Scott County," said Rick Leigh, a Georgetown professor and member of the Education Bicentennial Committee.

Since the founding of the Classical Academy, there have been 57 school buildings in Scott County, some of them no longer are standing, Leigh said.

Those buildings are depicted in a primitive oil painting by Edith Linn Clifton. Framed prints were presented yesterday to officials from Scott County's current nine

schools.

Anniversary events will continue, with the largest celebration scheduled in May. On the first Sunday of that month, a reunion will be held for all students who have attended a Scott County school.

## EDITORIALS

# School spending gains . . .

**T**HIS IS the fifth school year since *A Nation at Risk* rocketed education reform to the top of most states' agendas. So it was surprising recently to find so perceptive an observer as columnist David Broder discovering "an increased readiness to forgo individual enrichment in order to pay for such highly valued social goals as improved education."

There are governors and ex-governors across the nation who can attest not only to the validity of the statement but that it has been true for the past five years. They laid their careers on the line for higher taxes to support education and, in most cases, got them. Gov. Collins of Kentucky did. Gov. Orr of Indiana "put all my political capital" into a successful effort this year.

The results are impressive. Nationwide, per-pupil revenue for the public schools is up 17.2 percent since 1983. Indiana ranks third nationally, with a 28.9 percent rise. Kentucky's 15.8 percent increase puts the commonwealth in the 28th position. Kentucky trails five neighboring states, but has done better than Ohio and Illinois. (See chart).

Increased spending has been accompanied by tougher standards. Forty-five states have raised requirements for high school graduation. Even so, graduation rates are up, indicating fewer high school dropouts. Teacher salaries have doubled over the past decade.

It is a promising start. *A Nation at Risk* warned that educational mediocrity was eroding the foundations of society. The erosion has stopped. The challenge now is to produce the resources and the methods to continue the improvement. That shifts the focus to the issues of how teachers teach and how children learn.

It all won't be done in the classroom. The Committee for Economic Development, a hardheaded, blue-ribbon business group, warned of this recently with a report urging "investment strategies for the

educationally disadvantaged." It acknowledged what educators have long known: Children from disadvantaged households are likely to fall into a lifetime of dependency unless the poverty cycle is broken.

The committee recommended the "earliest possible intervention" to rescue those at risk. That means adequate pre-natal care. It means nurseries for babies while their parents attend school or prepare for the job market. It means early childhood education.

This may sound like the "Great Society," but much of the Great Society worked, when given the opportunity. If children go to school happy and well fed, the problems in the classroom diminish.

Youngsters are likely to be receptive to a more rigorous curriculum presented by a new generation of better-prepared and better-paid teachers. Teachers, in turn, will be better able to cope with the changing nature of their classes.

In California and Texas, for instance, so-called "minorities" are a majority of the school-age population. One in four students in California comes from a home where English isn't the primary language.

Continuing the pace of education reform will be not only a matter of money, but of skills. It is also a matter of will. The public has willed a turnaround. Now parents and taxpayers must recognize that the entire burden cannot be placed on the schools. Otherwise the dire warnings of *A Nation at Risk* could prove all too true.

Here's how Kentucky and its neighbors increased per pupil revenue since 1983. Figures in parenthesis show national ranking.

United States	17.21%
Wyoming (1)	38.01%
Indiana (3)	28.95%
Virginia (4)	28.72%
Tennessee (15)	21.32%
West Virginia (20)	19.43%
Missouri (23)	18.09%
Kentucky (28)	15.89%
Ohio (30)	14.35%
Illinois (35)	11.10%



# Ground broken for college library

Eastern Kentucky bureau.

PRESTONSBURG — Flags at Prestonsburg Community College flew at half-staff yesterday in honor of two faculty members killed last week in an auto accident as several of Kentucky's leading educators and politicians gathered here to break ground for a library.

The \$2.9 million building, called the Magoffin Learning Resource Center, is scheduled to be completed next year.

PCC Director Henry A. Campbell Jr. said portraits of the two instructors, William H. Graves and his wife, Louise B. Houghton, would be hung in the library.

Gov. Martha Layne Collins told a crowd of faculty, students, and area business leaders that the ground-breaking ceremony would be one of her last acts as governor. Her term expires in about 10 weeks.

"This building, like Prestonsburg Community College itself, means more opportunity for the people" of the five counties served by the school, Collins said.

Other buildings on the campus are named for Johnson, Martin and Pike counties.

Charles T. Wethington Jr., chancellor of the University of Kentucky's community college system, said the new library, which will include some classrooms and offices, would "relieve the enrollment pressure" at PCC.

The two-year college, which had 225 students when it opened in 1964, has more than 2,000 students now.

Wethington and other speakers pledged to get a science building on the Prestonsburg campus.

UK President David P. Roselle said college enrollment has increased across the state this year. Recalling a recent ground-breaking at Hazard Community College, Roselle said "the new buildings are

being put in just the right places where the growth is occurring."

Other speakers included Prestonsburg Mayor Ann Latta, state Rep. Gregory Stumbo of Prestonsburg, state Sen. Benny Ray Bailey of Mallie, state Rep. David LeMaster of Paintsville, and former librarian Robert J. Wallace.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., September 20, 1987—39

## Berea enrollment sets record

BEREA (AP) — Enrollment at Berea College reached a record high of 1,621 students for the fall term.

The full-time student total of 1,543 is another record, said Registrar James Masters. Last year's fall enrollment of 1,587 included 1,518 full-time and 69 part-time students.

The previous enrollment record of 1,599 was set in September 1982.

## Hearings on tuition hikes scheduled

FRANKFORT (AP) — The finance committee of the Council on Higher Education will hold three public hearings, beginning Monday, on the possibility of mid-year tuition increases at Kentucky's public universities and community colleges.

The council sets tuition rates for the eight universities and 14 community colleges. The hearings were prompted by \$18 million in budget cuts for the institutions since 1986, a council news release said.

The hearings are scheduled:

- Monday, 2 p.m., Lexington, at the University of Kentucky in the Worsham Theater of the Student Center Addition.

- Sept. 24, 2 p.m. CDT, Bowling Green, at Western Kentucky University in the Downing Center theater.

- Sept. 28, 10 a.m., Ashland, at the Ashland Community College auditorium.

# Western to create Robert Penn Warren studies center

Associated Press.

**BOWLING GREEN** — Western Kentucky University plans to create an internationally recognized center for the study of Robert Penn Warren's writings and will open it on the 83rd birthday of the nation's first poet laureate.

The opening of the center April 24, 1988, may also put to rest the controversy over the university's efforts earlier this year to buy the Guthrie house in which Warren was born and move it to the Bowling Green campus. Western

dropped those plans after the city of Guthrie bought the house.

"I hope that Western Kentucky University will become known internationally in literary circles as the place to come for Warren studies," said Joy Bale Boone of Elkton, chairwoman of the Committee for the Robert Penn Warren Center.

The committee has raised \$38,000 for the project.

Warren's writings will be divided between the English department and the Kentucky Museum and

Library on the university campus.

In addition, Western will award a full four-year scholarship to a Kentucky high school graduate who shows ability in creative writing and a two-year graduate fellowship to a student interested in studying Warren's work, Boone

said.

Boone said the committee hoped to raise \$100,000 to endow the scholarships.

The center also will hold various Warren papers, photographs, books and personal items.

Taped interviews with Warren,

who lives in Fairfield, Conn., and related films also will be housed on campus for visits by college students and elementary and high school classes.

Warren's daughter, Rosanna Warren, will give the first lecture and a reading of her poetry. Her poetry collection, "Each Leaf Shines Separate," was published in 1984.

Robert Penn Warren's sister, Mary Barber of Maysville, has donated a number of papers and

photographs, Boone said.

Large repositories of Warren's papers already exist at Yale University and other colleges in Kentucky, but there is a place for Western too, said Joe Millichap, chairman of Western's English department.

"We probably will not have the major primary materials," Millichap said, "but Warren has a unique sense of place and that place is the Kentucky-Tennessee border area, where we are."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1987

## Mining engineering head named at UK

Lee W. Saperstein has been named chairman of the mining engineering department at the University of Kentucky.

Saperstein, a former professor of mining engineering at Pennsylvania State University, is a 1964 graduate of the Montana School of Mines. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, England, where he received a Ph.D. in engineering science.

Saperstein, whose research has focused on surface mining methods and reclamation, is the author or co-author of 40 scientific articles.

With eight faculty members, UK's mining engineering program is one of the largest in the country.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, September 19, 1987—3

## Collins praises PCC at groundbreaking

**PRESTONSBURG (AP)** — Gov. Martha Layne Collins praised recent enrollment increases at Prestonsburg Community College during a groundbreaking ceremony Friday for a \$2.9 million library and classroom building.

Collins said the 33 percent enrollment increase the eastern Kentucky school experienced this fall is similar to what has been happening across the state.

She said education is a vital ingredient to lure more jobs to Kentucky and new buildings are among the things needed to provide quality education. The governor joined University of Kentucky President David P. Roselle and Charles Wethington, chancellor of the community college system, to break ground for the Magoffin Learning Resource Center.

"We're building a foundation for progress here in Kentucky and the Magoffin Learning Resource Center is another stone in that foundation," Collins said.

Construction is scheduled to begin next month on the two-story building, which will include a library, an art gallery and three classrooms, said Henry A. Campbell Jr., director of the college.

# KSU student claims police got too tough

By Thomas Tolliver  
Herald-Leader staff writer

The school year at Kentucky State University had barely begun last month when John Mitchell wrote his first editorial criticizing the school's administration.

Mitchell, the editor of KSU's student newspaper, said he was "roughed up" a few days later by campus security officers during an early morning confrontation.

He thinks his role as editor of the Thorobred News and his editorial were factors leading to the Aug. 30 incident.

The senior from Fort Gordon, Ga., said yesterday that he and his father, who is coming here from Georgia, would not drop the matter.

During a hearing last week before a university jury of staff members and students Mitchell was found guilty of three policy violations: disorderly conduct, lewd or indecent behavior and violating residence hall quiet hours.

He said he was saying good night to his girlfriend from the window of his dormitory room.

A campus security officer not dressed in a uniform called Mitchell downstairs.

The officer later testified at the university court hearing that Mitchell was cursing and yelling out the window and then refused to come downstairs.

Once he and the officer were face-to-face, Mitchell said, he was handcuffed and taken to security headquarters where he was interrogated and shoved against a wall before being released.

Mitchell said he was grabbed around the neck and received a small cut on his hand during the incident.

Mitchell was charged with 11 violations of the K-book, a student policy manual.

Mitchell denied that he had been arrogant to the security officers, who testified they smelled alcohol on Mitchell's breath. Mitchell said he had not been drinking.

Other students have had unpleasant run-ins with security officers this year as well, he said.

"They have had several problems this semester already with

other students. I tried to write an article about why security had tightened up or toughened up over the summer, and they refused to comment or give any type of interview or anything, so we had to scratch that."

He said the editorial read: "Did security go to boot camp or something?"

"It's getting ridiculous on campus. It's not like it's the students' campus anymore. It's like the police are totally in an intimidating form. I guess that's their new attitude."

Ken Miller, assistant vice-president for university relations, said he hadn't noticed any difference in the behavior of the security officers.

"If there's anything to what John says, it probably would be happening in the evening hours more so than doing the daytime hours," said Miller, "and I'm not there on the campus very much in the evening."

KSU's acting police chief, George Barker, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Miller said he was not aware of any internal investigation into Mitchell's complaint.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1987

## Students oppose bid to raise tuition

### Midyear increase also draws criticism from college officials

By Brad Cooper

Herald-Leader UK correspondent

More than 180 students from four universities yesterday told the Council on Higher Education they oppose a proposed midyear tuition increase at state universities.

"Excess costs have got to go somewhere else, and some of the burden has to go back to the state and not to the students," said Cyndi Weaver, University of Kentucky Student Government Association President.

The forum at UK's Worsham Theater was the first of three scheduled hearings to hear students and others on the proposal.

The council is considering the increase to help offset a \$9.4 million budget cut stemming from a \$130 million shortfall in the state budget for 1987-88.

The council announced the hearings at its last meeting.

Students were not the only opponents. "In order to provide that consistency for students and their families in planning the financing for higher education, we are not supportive of a midyear tuition increase," said Ed Carter, UK's vice president for administration.

Carter said he was speaking on behalf of UK President David P. Roselle.

Students warned that the increase would tell the legislature that students could afford to bear the burden of the shortfall.

"You need to stop squeezing the students," said Chris Bush, a member of a group called Socially Concerned Students. "It's got to stop because you're just driving more and more people out of higher education."

The council is considering raising tuition \$10 for in-state students and \$30 for non-resident students. That could generate \$1.1 million, said a report about tuition alternatives compiled by the council's finance committee.

The council also has discussed a 6 percent increase, comparable to the fee increase at state universities this fall. Members expect that would generate \$4 million.

Every two years the council re-evaluates tuition, which is determined by comparing Kentucky levels with similar schools and ability of Kentuckians to pay.

A midyear increase would be renegeing on an "informal" contract between the state and the student, said opponents.

"A midyear tuition increase would be disruptive of administrative processes, but most importantly it would break an informal agreement between the state and the student," said Dennis Taulbee, director of budget and planning at Northern Kentucky University.

Ms. Weaver called the proposal "insensitive" and "thoughtless." She said the increase would limit

students who have already based their educational goals on what they could afford.

Others agreed.

"A spring semester tuition increase would greatly hurt us," said Anthony Howard, student government president at Kentucky State University. "I'm on a scholarship and if there's a tuition increase ... some of our students wouldn't be able to come back."

Council members said they were sympathetic but made no promises.

"I can appreciate that no one wants a tuition increase after they've planned for the fall (semester)," said Terry McBrayer, vice-chairman of the council's finance committee. "The big problem that we got is that we're so darned poor in this state."

# Proposal to raise tuition at mid-year draws fire at hearing

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — College students who would pay, as well as universities that would benefit, spoke out yesterday against a proposed mid-school-year tuition increase in Kentucky, something apparently without precedent.

Even some members of the state's Council on Higher Education, which held a public hearing at the University of Kentucky yesterday, argued against such an increase.

"It's kind of basic," said Terry McBrayer, vice chairman of the council's finance committee. "If you rent a house for a year, you don't change the rent in six months. Even if

we could legally do it, I'm not sure it's morally correct."

McBrayer, asked whether an increase for the spring semester is likely, said he doesn't see much support for it.

But, he added, a tuition increase is expected at Kentucky colleges and universities next school year.

The Council on Higher Education began talking about tuition increases this summer, as the state began another round of budget cuts and analysts predicted still more shortfalls in coming years.

Higher education's operating budget was cut almost \$9 million from the amount budgeted in the 1986-87 fiscal year and \$9.4 million in '87-88, according to the council.

University officials have talked of years of low or no faculty raises unless more money than expected comes in.

The council's finance committee will hold more public hearings at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green on Thursday and Ashland Community College on Monday, then make a recommendation to the full council in November.

A council decision could come then, McBrayer said.

The council also is considering changing its formula for figuring tuition increases in coming years as a way to bring in more revenue.

Tuition increases are tied to Kentucky's per-capita income and the percentage of

per-capita income charged for tuition at certain "benchmark" universities in other states.

Officials from the University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky University and Northern Kentucky University spoke against a formula change soon.

"There are some things that Kentucky does that are better than what others do," said Ed Carter, executive vice president at UK, speaking in support of the current tuition formula.

Concerning the proposed mid-year tuition increase, Dennis Taulbee, director of the budget and planning at Northern Kentucky University, said it is important to encourage college plans — not discourage them — in a state with as low a rate of college-bound students as Kentucky's.

The slight increase in state financial aid available for college students has not made up for the larger cuts in federal aid, he said.

Eastern Kentucky University's Jim Clark also spoke against the mid-year increase.

Most of the about 200 people at the hearing apparently were students — many from Kentucky State University in Frankfort.

Anthony Howard, student government president at KSU, said a mid-year increase could be devastating to students already

locked into the amount of financial aid or scholarship money they can get. "Some of our students would not be able to come back," he said.

The universities have an informal contract with students to continue the current tuition through the school year, said Cyndi Weaver, student government president at UK.

"Look at what you do to students if you breach that expectation. To say at this point, 'Next semester tuition might increase X,' when financial aid is distributed on an annual basis, when we've already applied for loans, when we've scheduled classes and looked at whether or not we can work, is really insensitive," she said.

Eastern's student government president, David Nusz, said it would be a bad time to raise tuition for another reason: It would send a message to the state legislature meeting in January that higher education's funding problem has been dealt with and the legislature need not provide more money.

The state — not just students — must pick up some of the higher-education burden, Weaver said.

Chris Bush, a researcher for a UK group called Socially Concerned Students, said UK's tuition has gone up more than twice as fast as inflation in recent years.

Meanwhile, he said, the minimum wage that many students earn to support themselves and pay for college has not increased since 1981.

When combined with the effect of cutbacks in federal financial aid, Bush said his group fears these trends are nudging many students out of the state's universities and back into the smaller community colleges, where expenses are often lower. "We're concerned that there's a two-tier system of education being created here."

David Holton, a UK law student and member of the Council on Higher Education, said he is helping form a student group called Student Advocates for Education to take students' concerns to the legislature and to work with the Kentucky Advocates for Education on education issues.



# Kentucky students narrow the gap on ACT scores

Associated Press

FRANKFORT.— The gap between scores of Kentucky students and their national counterparts on the American College Test entrance exam narrowed significantly in 1987, according to figures made public yesterday by the Kentucky Department of Education.

The composite mean score of Kentucky students graduating in 1987 was 18.3, an increase of 0.2 over 1986.

The national mean declined by 0.1 to 18.7 on a scale of one to 36, the department said in a news statement.

Kentucky students exceeded the national mean on the English section of the four-part, multiple-choice test but fell below the national mean on the math, social

studies and natural sciences parts, the statement said.

The Kentucky composite score also was 0.3 points above the mean for students in the nine-state Southeastern region, which besides Kentucky includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, the statement said.

National composite scores were made public by The American College Testing Program in Iowa City, Iowa. No state-by-state list was provided, however, and Kentucky's scores were made public by the department in Frankfort.

The Kentucky scores reflected increases over 1986 of 0.2 in English, 0.3 in

math and 0.1 in natural sciences and a decline of 0.1 in social studies, the department said.

In keeping with the national trend, Kentucky's college-bound women outscored men in English but scored lower than men on the other three parts of the test, the department said.

The ACT is the predominant college-entrance exam in 28 Western and Midwestern states, including Kentucky, where it is required for admission to a public university.

Nationally, 777,444 students took the ACT last year, including 23,117 in Kentucky.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1987

## State's students improve college-entrance test scores

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The gap between scores of Kentucky students and their national counterparts on the ACT college entrance exam narrowed significantly in 1987, according to figures released yesterday by the Kentucky Department of Education.

The composite mean score of Kentucky students graduating in 1987 was 18.3, an increase of 0.2 over 1986, while the national mean declined by 0.1 to 18.7 on a scale of 1 to 36, the department said.

Kentucky students exceeded the national mean on the English portion of the four-part, multiple-choice test but fell below the national mean on the math, social studies and natural science portions, the release said.

The Kentucky composite score also was 0.3 points above the mean for students in the nine-state southeastern region, which includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, the release said.

National composite scores were released

by The American College Testing Program in Iowa City, Iowa. No state-by-state list was provided, however, Kentucky's scores were released by the department in Frankfort.

Kentucky students scored 18.5 on the English portion of the ACT, compared with a national mean of 18.4. The mean scores for other portions of the test were:

Math — Kentucky, 16.3; national, 17.2.

Social studies — Kentucky, 17.1; national, 17.5.

Natural sciences — Kentucky, 20.7; national, 21.4.

The Kentucky scores reflected increases over 1986 of 0.2 in English, 0.3 in math, 0.1 in natural sciences and a decline of 0.1 in social studies, the department said.

In keeping with the national trend, Kentucky's college-bound females outscored males in English but scored lower than males on the other three portions of the test, the department said.

Nationally, males scored a composite of

19.5 in 1987, vs. 18.1 for females.

The ACT is the predominant college-entrance exam in 28 Western and Midwestern states, including Kentucky, where it is required for admission to a public university. Nationally, 777,444 students took the ACT last year, including 23,117 in Kentucky.

Despite the small drop nationally in ACT composite scores among 1987 high school graduates, the national average has hardly varied in over a decade. Since 1975-76, the average has never been below 18.3 nor above 18.8.

Nationally, averages among black students were up sharply, to 13.4 from 13.0 in 1986, and from 12.5 in 1985. But they still trailed white students, even though average scores by whites fell slightly in 1987, from 19.7 to 19.6 a year earlier.

ACT officials attributed much of the improvement by minority youngsters to more rigorous high school preparation.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, September 22, 1987

## MSU enrollment up 9.5%; emphasis on education, recruiting credited

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE  
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University President C. Nelson Grote has credited an increased value on education statewide and a good recruiting job at home for a 9.5 percent jump in enrollment at MSU.

"There is (now) more said about the importance of education than anytime I have been in Kentucky," said Grote, acknowledging statewide enrollment growth at most universities.

As for the reasons so many new students chose Morehead State, it came down to a good selling job, he said.

"We just did a whole lot better job recruiting this year," Grote said.

The school revived "high school" nights and offered better financial aid packages. Out in the region, Grote gave credit to alumni, public school officials and others who encouraged high school graduates to go to MSU.

Morehead State has not seen enrollment numbers this good since 1981.

Total enrollment stands at 6,451, up from 5,894 last year at the same time. Final enrollment figures will be compiled in November.

This is the second consecutive year that enrollment has climbed.

In fall 1986, Morehead State officials, led by then-President A.D. Albright, turned around predictions of an enrollment decrease with implementation of a recruitment strategy.

That helped boost the total number of students on campus by more than 3 percent.

Unlike last year, much of this fall's increase was in full-time students. There was a jump from 4,147 for fall 1986 to 4,675 this semester.

Last year part-time enrollment increases were credited for the school's growth.

Addressing the question of how to keep these students, Grote said that will come from a variety of directions on campus. The average retention rate for the freshman to sophomore class is 55 percent.

Grote said the small student-instructor ratio at the school, student life programs designed to help new students cope and other cam-

pus outreach programs should help.

The school also offers a course to introduce new students to MSU campus life.

Like many other university officials across the state, Grote expressed concern about the state Council on Higher Education's proposal to raise tuition at mid-year.

Students and university officials have protested the move, saying a tuition increase during the school year disrupts the students' budgets.

Grote said most, if not all, financial aid packages have been allotted and can't be adjusted for tuition increases.

"It's just going to trigger problems for a number of students," he said.

Norm Snyder, a spokesman for the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, said the agency is proposing no specific increase. The council is looking at the tuition hike as a means to help offset a \$9.4 million cut in the state's higher education budget. The cut is part of state officials' efforts to cope with an expected \$130 million revenue shortfall.

# Overall SAT scores flat; minorities gain

Associated Press

NEW YORK — Minority students scored big gains on the Scholastic Aptitude Test in 1987. But the average for all groups stagnated for the third straight year, raising doubts about the progress of school reform.

The average verbal score among the 1.1 million college-bound students who took the two-part multiple-choice exam was 430, down a point from 1986, but still six points above the all-time low on that section reached in 1980, the College Board reported yesterday.

The average mathematics score gained a point to 476, its highest

level since 1976. The verbal and math sections are each scored on a scale of 200-800.

However, Secretary of Education William J. Bennett said in an interview that he thought the SAT scores were "still too low" and that reforms "had not gone deep enough."

Blacks continued a decade-long pattern of gains. Average verbal scores have risen 21 points to 351 since 1977, and math scores 20 points to 377.

But blacks remain a long way from closing the gap, with white students, who averaged 447 on the verbal section in 1987 and 489 on

the math.

"The black-white SAT difference has been reduced by 50 points in 11 years. This is positive, but the simple truth is that the SAT scores of black and white students are a long way from parity," said College Board President Donald M. Stewart at a news conference.

The national SAT averages, cited by the federal government and others as a barometer of school performance, have changed little since 1985. From 1981 to 1984, scores improved steadily.

Similar flat results were announced Monday for the rival ACT

exam, the predominant college entrance test in 28 Midwestern and Western states. The four-part exam dipped 0.1 percent to 18.7 from the year earlier, on a scale of 1-36.

Blacks averaged 13.4 on the ACT in 1987, up from 13.0 in 1986, but remained considerably below the 19.7 average among white students.

Test officials cautioned, however, that while improved academic preparation among minority students seemed to be boosting test results, schooling for most remained inferior.

## Ky. SAT verbal scores lower for 1987

Associated Press

College-bound Kentucky students taking the 1987 Scholastic Aptitude Test posted lower verbal scores and remained at the same level on the mathematics section of the exam, according to figures issued yesterday by the state Department of Education.

As expected, state scores were

well above the national averages for both parts of the SAT because the test is taken by a relatively select group of Kentucky students, the department said.

Kentucky students scored 479 on the SAT's verbal portion, compared with 483 the year before, and their math score was unchanged at

519. The national averages were 430 verbal and 476 math.

The department said 4,290 Kentucky students took the 1987 SAT, compared with 23,117 taking the ACT. Kentucky students scored slightly below the national average on the ACT, according to figures released Monday.

# State SAT scores didn't improve, but they beat national average

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — College-bound Kentucky students taking the 1987 Scholastic Aptitude Test posted lower verbal scores and remained at the same level in mathematics, the state Department of Education said yesterday.

As expected, state scores were well above the national averages for both parts of the SAT, which is taken by relatively few Kentucky students, the department said.

Kentucky students scored an average of 479 on the SAT's verbal portion, compared with 483 the year before. Their math average was unchanged at 519.

The national averages were 430 verbal and 476 math. The verbal and math portions are each scored on a scale of 200-800.

Department spokesman Gordon Nichols said students taking the SAT in Kentucky form "a much smaller, select group" than those taking the rival American College Test — the exam required for admission to Kentucky public universities. The SAT is

usually taken by students planning to attend private or out-of-state colleges. The department said 4,290 Kentucky students took the 1987 SAT, compared with 23,117 taking the ACT. Nationally, nearly 1.1 million students took the SAT and 777,444 took the ACT.

"SAT is an aptitude test, compared to ACT, which is tied directly to the subject matter (taught in high schools), which gives us an idea of the quality of our instruction program," Nichols said.

The percentage of Kentucky students taking the SAT has nearly doubled in the past five years, from 6 percent in 1982 to more than 11 percent this year.

National authorities have said scores will decline as greater numbers of students take the test.

Compared with the Kentucky SAT scores recorded 10 years ago, the scores released yesterday were a point lower for both parts of the test.

"What we see from these results is that the scores of Kentucky students have remained relatively stable in recent years despite a steady

increase in the number of students taking the SAT," Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald said.

Of the Kentucky students taking the SAT, 2,183 were male and 2,107 were female, the department said. Men scored higher on both parts of the test — 485 verbal and 542 math, compared with the women's respective mean scores of 474 and 494.

In nationwide results on the SAT, minority students scored big gains while the average for all groups stagnated for the third straight year.

The average verbal score of 430 was down a point from 1986, but still six points above the all-time low on that section reached in 1980, the College Board said yesterday in New York.

The average mathematics score gained a point to 476, its highest level since 1976.

Blacks continued a decade-long pattern of gains. Average verbal scores have risen 21 points to 351 since 1977, and 20 points to 377 on the math.

But blacks remain a long way from closing the gap with white students, who averaged 447 on the verbal section in 1987 and 489 on the math.

"The black-white SAT difference has been reduced by 50 points in 11 years. This is positive, but the simple truth is that the SAT scores of black and white students are a long way from parity," said College Board president Donald M. Stewart. The national SAT averages, cited by the federal government and others as a barometer of school performance, have changed little since 1985. From 1981 to 1984, scores improved steadily.

Secretary of Education William J. Bennett said, "The good news is that there was an 8 percent increase in the number of test-takers, and that minority scores are improving. But overall, the scores are still much too low."

Changes to improve education, he said, "have not gone deep enough, and we need much more specific accountability, more time on task. If principals and teachers increase learning as evidenced by improved test scores, they should be rewarded. If not, they should be held accountable."

Test officials counter that it's far too early to use SAT scores as a measure of the success of school programs enacted in just the past few years.

# Need for community college classrooms crucial, Stumbo says

By ROGER ALFORD  
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Kentucky lawmakers realize that growing enrollments are crowding University of Kentucky community colleges throughout the state and they are making a conscious effort to provide funding for new buildings, state Rep. Greg Stumbo said this morning.

"I think for a long time the community colleges have been sort of the stepchildren of the University of Kentucky," Stumbo, a Democrat from Prestonsburg, said.

Construction scheduled to begin next week on a \$2.9 million learning resource center at Prestonsburg Community College is proof of the state lawmakers' efforts, but more

will have to be done, he said.

"Community college enrollments have outpaced enrollment at the University of Kentucky," he said. "I think the legislature has recognized that and there is a very conscious effort being made by the legislature to bring the community colleges up to par."

The proposal for the two-story Prestonsburg building was eliminated in a line-item veto in 1984, but was brought back by legislators and finally received funding.

Robert R. Allen, academic dean at PCC, said the resource center and classrooms are needed badly.

"It's vital," he insisted. "We are now teaching classes off campus that we could be teaching on campus. We're in desperate need of

more space."

Enrollment at the school, which can comfortably accommodate about 1,000 students with its current building, now stands at 2003, Allen said.

The new building, designed by the Louisville firm of Arrasmith, Judd and Rapp Inc., will have about 30,000 square feet and will house a library, three classrooms, eight offices, four specialized academic learnings laboratories and an audio visual room.

Ashland Community College is proposing construction of a similar structure to house a library, classrooms, office space and laboratories.

The \$4.3 million project is a top priority for UK President David Roselle, ACC Director Anthony Newberry has said. It still has to be presented to the UK board of trustees, the state Council on Higher Education and the legislature for approval.

Stumbo, who was majority floor leader in the House in 1986, called the need for more community college classrooms crucial.

Unless UK officials demonstrate that they can adequately meet the needs of the community colleges, an independent governing board for the two-year schools might be needed, he said.

"We can't allow our children to sit in empty classrooms at Lexi-

ngton and in overcrowded classrooms in Prestonsburg and Ashland," he said.

But Stumbo said he believes that UK's new administration, Roselle and Community College Chancellor Charles Wethington, have a sincere interest in improving resources in

the community college system.

Both were in Prestonsburg Friday, along with Stumbo, at groundbreaking ceremonies for that community college's learning resource center.

The center is expected to open in August next year, Allen said.



# Legislature fails in school funding, WKU president says

By Charles Wolfe

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — The president of Western Kentucky University said in court yesterday that the General Assembly fell far short of fulfilling its constitutional requirement to provide an efficient system of public schools.

It has led to a slapdash method of school funding that breeds inequalities between rich districts and poor, Kern Alexander said in Franklin Circuit Court.

Alexander was the final witness in the trial of a lawsuit by 66 relatively poor school districts challenging the constitutionality of the state's method of funding schools.

The suit alleges that children in poorer districts generally have lower-paid teachers, inferior facilities, fewer instructional resources and higher dropout rates. Those districts usually have inadequate tax bases because of lower property values, higher unemployment and smaller populations,

the lawsuit claims.

Attorneys for the defendants, which include the governor and other top state officials, say many of Kentucky's poor-performance districts usually have themselves to blame because of nepotism, patronage and an unwillingness to collect existing taxes or raise new ones.

But Alexander and other witnesses for the plaintiff districts said yesterday that the Kentucky Constitution placed responsibility for assuring an efficient school system on the General Assembly.

"The legislature has the responsibility and the legislature cannot delegate away that responsibility," Alexander said.

But Arnold Guess, an associate superintendent of the Department of Education, said legislators had taken a local-option approach to education funding, setting a legal minimum and then leaving it to districts to decide how much of a tax effort to make above that.

Many districts, predictably, have made nearly no effort at all and should be required by the legislature to do so, Guess said. If they lack the resources, the state should provide them, but legislation passed in the last 20 years to cut or eliminate various taxes compounded the difficulty of raising money locally, he said.

"It seems to me we have let our lowest aspirations . . . become the common denominator for those school districts," Guess

said.

He said the simplest plan for equitable school funding would be a state-required local tax, with the state adding enough "power equalization" money to ensure that the same amount was generated for each child, regardless of how rich or poor the district.

Guess noted that Kentucky once required a 3 percent utility tax, but the General Assembly repealed it.

John Brock, Democratic nominee for superintendent of public instruction, also said he did not think Kentucky had an efficient school system.

The state's high rates of adult illiteracy and high school dropouts are not products of an efficient system, said Brock, the Rowan County school superintendent. He is heavily favored to be heading the Department of Education the next four years.

Brock said a "totally new method" of school funding was needed and could be in place in several months. But he declined to suggest possible remedies.

Alexander said the state property tax rate should be raised and that the state should have an unmined minerals tax. He declined to suggest an amount.

A decision in the case by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns is months away. Corns gave both sides until about Christmas to submit written briefs. Regardless of Corns' decision, the case is expected to reach at least the Kentucky Supreme Court.

# WKU president assails school-district funding

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Western Kentucky University President Kern Alexander yesterday lashed out at Kentucky's system of allowing small, better-financed independent school districts in a state sprinkled with impoverished county districts.

Saying such independent districts often rise up in "enclaves of wealth," Alexander called them "quasi-public."

He referred specifically to the state's best-funded school district, tiny Anchorage Independent in Jefferson County. The halls at Anchorage, he said, are adorned with \$50 wallpaper while other school districts make do on less.

"The state is indulging Anchorage. They're allowing them to have an exclusive, quasi-public school system there," Alexander said in testimony on a lawsuit challenging the state's educational system.

Alexander said he thinks allowing such small districts is "questionable from a philosophical as well as an economic standpoint."

Eliminating the state's smallest school districts, going to county-wide districts, raising the state property tax rate from the current 21.6 cents per \$100 assessed valuation to at least 40 cents, and taxing Kentucky's unmined minerals (usually coal) were ways Alexander suggested to improve the state's schools.

Arnold Guess, an associate superintendent with the state department of education, testified that a stronger effort in local districts should be part of the answer. He recommended that local districts impose about a 45-cent rate, with the state providing power-equalization dollars to bolster receipts in property-poor districts.

The testimony from Alexander and Guess was the last expected in the suit, which was filed last year by some of the state's poorest school districts.

They argue in the suit that the legislature has not lived up to its constitutional mandate to provide an "efficient" system of common schools.

Yesterday, lawyers representing the poor districts called witnesses to rebut evidence from legislative and state officials.

Because motions still must be filed in the case, Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns is not expected to rule until after the first of the year. Even then, the case is expected to be appealed to the state Supreme Court.

The final ruling could have a major im-

act on how Kentucky finances education in its 178 school districts.

John Brock, the Democratic candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, was one of the witnesses testifying yesterday.

Brock added his voice to those of other plaintiff experts who argued that the state system is not "efficient," as the state constitution demands.

"It has fallen far short of what is needed to give every child in the state an equal opportunity to an education," Brock said.

He blamed Kentucky's education problems in part on a "rollback law," which forced reductions in property tax rates across the state, and House Bill 44, which makes it more difficult for local school boards to substantially raise tax rates.

But he said it will take a study and a broad-based effort to give the state an "efficient" system.

The state Department of Education, under Superintendent Alice McDonald, has helped fight the lawsuit, something Brock said later that he would not do if elected.

Brock is now superintendent of the Rowan County school system, one of the property-poor districts that formed The Council for Better Education Inc. to file the suit.

Education improved in West Virginia after proponents of a similar lawsuit there won in court, said Roy Truby, who was that state's superintendent at the time of the decision. He is now superintendent of schools in Greenville, S.C.

After the case was settled, he said, money was provided to supplement teacher salaries in poor school districts, state property was reappraised for the first time in years in some places and a variety of taxes not directly linked to education were imposed. Those taxes, he said, helped education by taking away some of the competition for state dollars.

Kentucky's system is more unequal than West Virginia's was be-

fore the change, he said.

And he challenged the philosophy of allowing such disparities.

"If you're spending almost twice as much on one child than you are on another, then it seems to me the system breaks down — it's certainly not a uniform system."

"If you have a system where you deliberately spend twice as much on some children than you do on others, then you have preferred systems, you have preferred schools and you have preferred children."

Guess compared tolerating funding disparities to allowing Interstate 75 to go from a four-lane road to a two-lane paved road to a gravel road as it moves from rich to poor districts.

Under cross-examination, Guess agreed that schools in some Kentucky districts are riddled with patronage and nepotism problems. And he said the legislature has made some effort to improve schools.

But, he said, Kentucky still has 400,000 functionally illiterate adults.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1987

## Kentucky junior college faces cutoff of U.S. funds

By TIM ROBERTS  
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — The U.S. Department of Education has ordered a cutoff of all federal student assistance to Bowling Green Junior College and ordered the two-year school to pay a \$500,000 fine.

The department says the college failed to repay more than \$250,000 in unused student assistance and has not met reasonable standards for academic progress.

The cutoff was to take effect yesterday, but the college has appealed, saying it does follow reasonable standards and has corrected problems that led to delays in refunding the unused student assistance.

The appeal will be heard by an administrative law judge at a hearing that has not yet been scheduled.

Also, the Office of the U.S. Inspector General is "seriously considering turning the matter over to the Justice Department for criminal prosecution," said Robert Jamroz, special assistant to the assistant secretary of education.

It is the second time in four years that the college has run afoul of the student-assistance program. Following similar allegations in 1983, the college agreed to repay \$289,169 in overpayments by the education department, pay a fine of \$75,000, take over \$249,207 in guaranteed loans, pay the government \$63,616 in costs and remove its president.

The same year, Bruce Ballard, the college's financial-aid officer, pleaded guilty to two counts of making false statements to the education department and was given two one-year suspended sentences in U.S. District Court in Bowling Green.

Six hundred students are enrolled at the college's three campuses; there are 350 students at the Bowling Green campus, 200 in Glasgow and another 50 students at a new campus in Nashville, Tenn. The college is a private, for-profit institution that is not connected with any state university.

Nearly 90 percent of the students receive some federal assistance, said college attorney Steve Butler of Memphis, Tenn.

In the 1985-86 school year, the most recent year statistics are available, students at the college received \$2.8 million in federal student assistance.

Butler said he doubted the college could

survive without the assistance. The cutoff would last at least 18 months, Jamroz said.

The Bowling Green campus was nearly deserted yesterday following final examinations for the just-ended summer term. The fall term begins Oct. 12.

Because of problems four years ago, the college has been required to provide students with financial aid and then seek reimbursement from the Department of Education, Jamroz said. But the department's order would end even that form of assistance, he said.

An investigation by the Office of the Inspector General in February found that, since the 1983 investigation, the college failed to repay more than \$250,000 in assistance to students who had dropped out of college, Jamroz said.

The department "was astounded to find no change in its operation since 1983," Jamroz said. "They made no attempt to pay refunds whatsoever."

Butler, however, said: "All refunds have been made. Some were just not made in a timely manner."

Jamroz said the college has been repaying the money since February, but he could not confirm Butler's statement that all the money had been repaid.

The fine is as high as it is primarily because the college took three to four years to refund the money, Jamroz said.

Butler said the delays were the result of confusing regulations, poorly trained employees, and the 1983 investigation, which he said tied up student records for some time.

A second reason for the Education Department's order is the failure of the college to require its students to complete a course of study in a reasonable length of time.

The college requires a full-time student to complete studies for a two-year associate degree with a "C" average in 3 1/2 years, Butler said.

Jamroz said that is too long a period and said the standard had not been enforced.

"The school existed solely for the purpose of collecting student aid," Jamroz said.

William Brown, the college's interim president, said he knew nothing of the Education Department's order.

"This is the first I've heard about it," he told a reporter yesterday.

He said the 20-year-old college awards associate of science degrees for business administration, fashion merchandising, medical administrative assistance, accounting, executive secretarial, computer programming and medical laboratory technician.

The school is accredited by the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools and by the Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools, Jamroz said.

# On Kentucky's Wobegon test, everyone is 'above average,' but what does that mean?

By now, the bloom is off any surprises in Kentucky's student testing program. Each year, poor districts generally fare poorly. Rich districts generally do better. And a test that more accurately measures what Kentucky students know and which districts do the best job remains only a gleam in a reformer's eye.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald claims that this year's results show that Kentucky education reforms are working. Overall achievement test scores continued to increase for most grade levels. Nothing new there, either.

McDonald is partly correct: No doubt, Kentucky education reforms *are* working. There's every reason to want to hang on to those improvements. But whether the Kentucky Essential Skills Test is evidence of that is doubtful. Some reforms don't lend themselves to an immediate tidy payoff.

KEST really doesn't prove much of anything save its own inadequacy. Around the state, educators are beginning to question KEST, which is a hybrid of Kentucky skills questions and CTB/McGraw-Hill items.

University of Louisville education professor George Cunningham says the idea of "mastery" is so misleading as to be meaningless. Cunningham also criticizes the test for its lack of depth in trying to assess how many skills a child has learned in each subject.

Because the test has been used for three years, he notes, teachers may be "teaching the test."

True, the "teaching the test" theory doesn't explain the mystifying decrease in the percentage of high school students who mastered basic reading and library skills. And teaching the test isn't the worst thing teachers could be doing. But Cunningham's point is that there is a broad range of skills to be communicated to students, relatively few of which will be covered on the test.

West Virginia education activist John Jacob Cannell is perhaps the most ardent critic of the CTB/McGraw-Hill test, which he charges inflates scores so that every state that uses the test appears "above average." He's filing suit, asking that McGraw-Hill come up with a "method by which ... Kentucky and West Virginia can be given an accurate measure of their schools."

Because of such concerns, KEST has been so thoroughly discredited that it's tough to work up much joy or indignation about its results.

McDonald contends that criticism of the test may be valid, but says KEST is "the best test we've got." After three years of this, it would be refreshing to hear somebody in the Department of Education say that developing a better test, a more accurate reflection of what Kentucky taxpayers get in their schools, isn't an insurmountable obstacle. It shouldn't be.

# Condom dispensers are urged for UK dorms

Brad Cooper,  
Herald-Leader UK correspondent

Installing condom dispensers in some University of Kentucky residence halls has been recommended by a student government task force, but condoms in vending machines at UK are still a long way off.

"It will be a long time before you see (condom dispensers) in the residence halls," said Jack Blanton, UK's vice chancellor for administration. "Such a controversial issue will have to be debated at the highest levels (of the university)."

"We're not talking about cookie dispensers here."

The UK Student Government Association created a special committee two weeks ago to study how to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. That committee, the Sexual Safety and Awareness Task Force, approved a proposal Tuesday calling for the installation of condom machines in the basement bathrooms of six UK dormitories in the spring semester. The six are Kirwan Tower, Blanding Tower, Haggin, Donovan, Blazer and Holmes dormitories.

In the United States, 30,000 AIDS cases have been reported. Fourteen cases have been reported

in Lexington, according to the Fayette County Health Department.

U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop has been promoting the use of condoms as one method of fighting the spread of the fatal disease.

The proposal recommends that condoms and spermicide be made available to students at the student health center.

The task force proposal will go to the student senate for a vote Oct. 7.

If the measure is approved by the student senate, it will be sent to James Kuder, UK's vice chancellor for student affairs.

"I don't think we ought to go at this thing piecemeal," Kuder said. "I'm more concerned about dealing with the AIDS threat than putting condom machines in restrooms."

UK is planning to create a

committee to study the issues associated with the AIDS threat, said Ed Carter, vice president for administration.

Carter declined comment on the task force's recommendation.

David Powers, director of Haggin Hall and a second-year dental student, said he thought condom vending machines in dorms were a good idea.

"I feel the majority of people here are adults," Powers said. "The people who are going to have sex are going to have it. It is the university's responsibility to instill a sense of responsibility if they have sex."

Resistance to condom vending machines is coming from members of UK's religious community.

If the university promoted safe sex by distributing condoms, it would be "self-defeating," said the Rev. Dan Noll, pastor of UK's Newman Center, the Catholic center at UK.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1987

## Condom machines proposed for 6 UK dorms

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Condom dispensers would be placed in the basement bathrooms of six University of Kentucky dormitories next semester under a proposal from the Student Government Sexual Safety and Awareness Task Force.

The Kentucky Kernel newspaper, in a copyright story, reported yesterday that the Student Government Association Senate will consider the idea at its Oct. 7 meeting.

If passed by the Senate, the proposal would go to Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs James Kuder for his approval, said Cyndi Weaver, student government president.

Doug Wilson, acting dean of students, said he had not seen a draft of the proposal but had read about it in the Kernel. "It's really too early to say whether this proposal would be acceptable or not."

Wilson said the proposal would be included in future discussions of health-related issues on campus.

The proposal states:

Any profit from the dispensers would go to UK Students Health Services, which, along with student government, would co-sponsor forums on sexual awareness, transmission of diseases and AIDS during freshman orientation.

Condoms should be made available at the Student Health Center in "much the same way" students can now purchase over-the-counter drugs. It also suggests that spermicide be made available to students.

The dormitory condom dispensers would be placed in Blazer, Holmes, Donovan and Haggin halls and Kirwan and Blanding towers.

The task force also recommended that the dispensers be selected by bids, and that the low bidder be required to ensure machine maintenance and product quality.

Weaver said the six-member task force, which was formed Sept. 9, formulated the proposal at its first meeting Tuesday night.



# Governor announces she will call special session on workers' comp

By Jack Brammer  
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Gov. Martha Layne Collins ended speculation yesterday by saying she will call a special session of Kentucky's General Assembly to consider changes in Kentucky's workers' compensation program.

Collins said after a private meeting with key legislators that she was not yet ready to set an exact date for the session to begin. That will come when a formula has been worked out on the tax on self-insured businesses — mostly large coal companies.

But "October is a pretty sure month" for the special legislative session, Collins said. She said she did not know whether the call would include any other subject besides workers' compensation.

Battle lines over the worker's compensation plan already are being drawn. Legislators from Kentucky coal fields have said the plan is too costly to coal operators and employees.

House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo, D-Prestonsburg, said yesterday after the governor's announcement that he would oppose the current plan in a special session. An alternative plan may be offered as an amendment, he said.

Opposition to the plan also has been voiced by United Mine Workers officials. Joseph Phipps, president of UMW District 19 in Middlesboro, has said he would urge union members to pull out of the workers' compensation system and take their cases to court if the plan was enacted.

Meanwhile, other businesses are supporting the plan.

"Our membership was strongly encouraging to make coal carry a larger share of the burden," said Tony Scholar, a Kentucky Chamber of Commerce official.

Scholar also said it was "extremely important" to consider the plan in a special session instead of in the regular 60-day session that begins in January. "In a special session, legislators will have more time to give to this complex matter," he said.

Supporters also have been concerned that the plan could unravel in a regular session because opponents would have more time and bargaining power to sabotage it.

But Stumbo said that if the votes were there now for the plan, the votes would be there in next year's regular session. He noted that a special session would cost taxpayers about \$2 million.

Collins acknowledged during a news conference in her office that no plan would ever emerge which would be acceptable to all.

The governor said she hoped that the plan could be "fine-tuned" before early next week for another meeting with legislative leaders to select a starting date for the session.

Senate President Pro Tem John A. "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester, said there was "no major stumbling block" to derail the plan.

But he said there were questions on how to determine a formula for collecting insurance-premium taxes from 166 large employers who have self-insurance plans for workers' compensation and thus do not pay insurance premiums.

Both Rose and House Speaker Donald J. Blandford, D-Philpot, said they thought there were enough votes in their chambers to pass the plan.

The plan, drafted by Sen. Ed O'Daniel, D-Springfield, calls for the projected \$1.7 billion obligation in the program's Special Fund to be paid with a \$110 million-a-year tax on workers' compensation insurance premiums. The Special Fund pays benefits for occupational diseases and for injuries that can be attributed to more than one employer. Most disease claims are from victims of black lung, a hazard of underground coal mining.

Black lung accounts for about two-thirds of the Special Fund debt. Injuries bring the coal industry's total share to about 78 percent. However, the industry now pays only about 33 percent of Special Fund costs.

Other businesses have long argued that coal should pay more and that rising costs for non-coal employers would discourage economic development in Kentucky.

Under O'Daniel's plan, all businesses would pay a 23.3 percent surcharge on premiums, estimated to raise \$70 million next year. Coal companies would pay an additional 40 percent surcharge, which would raise an estimated \$40 million.

The General Assembly would review the program every two years and could adjust the tax rates.

Also, a new agency, the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Finance Commission, would manage the tax revenue and recommend changes to the legislature. It would be governed by a 17-member board made up of the state labor, commerce and finance secretaries and 14 members appointed by the governor, who would represent employers, insurance companies and self-insurance groups.

Recommendations by the Governor's Task Force on Workers' Compensation would be included in the plan. They include cutting black-lung benefits from \$70 million to \$32 million annually — chiefly by keeping unimpaired and slightly impaired victims in the future off the roster of the totally disabled.

Stumbo said the amendment he and several other coal field legislators were considering would create a fund for coal companies that voluntarily want to drop out of the workers' compensation program.

Instead of coal companies' paying workers' compensation claims, they could be involved in a fund that gets its money from a one-time assessment of \$40 million on coal companies and a 50-cent charge on each ton of coal mined, Stumbo said.

Collins said no decision had yet been made on whether to collect about \$54 million from Kentucky employers in October to keep the compensation program from defaulting on its obligations. Finance Secretary Gordon Duke stopped that assessment last July, citing concerns about how it would affect businesses.

The special session will be the second during Collins' four-year term, which ends in December. She called a special session in 1985 to consider education changes.

## Morehead's Moran named to Gulf South helm

Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Morehead State University athletic director G. E. "Sonny" Moran yesterday was named commissioner of the Gulf South Conference, a Division II league.

Moran, 61, replaces Ralph McFillen, who left the post earlier this month to become commissioner of the Metro Conference. He assumes his duties as head of the Gulf South Conference on Oct. 19.

Moran was chosen over two other finalists — University of Montevallo

athletic director Leon Davis and Jack Berkshire, athletic director at Oglethorpe University in Atlanta.

Moran has served as athletic director at Morehead State for 13 years and was head basketball coach at West Virginia for five years before that.

"I look forward to working with the premier Division II athletic conference in the nation," Moran said. "I have been at every level of NCAA competition and really admire the schools' supporting athletics when the budget is such a factor."

"I respect their ability to find their own niche. This is one reason I want to work with the people of the Gulf South Conference."

The members of the Gulf South Conference are North Alabama, Valdosta State, Delta State, Jacksonville State, Tennessee-Martin, Troy State, West Georgia, Livingston and Mississippi College.

Moran serves on several NCAA committees. He received a master's degree in education from Virginia after completing his undergraduate work at the University of Charleston in West Virginia.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1987

### Moran named commissioner of Gulf South Conference

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Morehead (Ky.) State University athletic director G.E. "Sonny" Moran yesterday was named as commissioner of the Gulf South Conference, a Division II league.

Moran, 61, replaces Ralph McFillen, who left the post earlier this month to become commissioner of the Metro Conference.

## Notre Dame inaugurates its 16th president

By THOMAS P. WYMAN  
Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The Rev. Edward A. Malloy pledged to preserve the University of Notre Dame's "distinctiveness as a religious institution" as he was inaugurated yesterday as the school's 16th president.

"I believe that Notre Dame has a providential mission to play as a Catholic university. I am deeply honored to be its president," Malloy said after Donald R. Keough, chairman of the school's board of trustees, slipped the university's presidential medal around Malloy's shoulders.

Malloy, 46, succeeded the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who retired last spring after 35 years as Notre Dame's president.

In an inaugural address, Malloy

said Notre Dame's religious identity is built on the school's connection to the Roman Catholic Church. The university also is deeply rooted in American values of unfettered speech and religious practice, and academic freedom and faculty tenure, he said.

"Conflict, controversy and bracing debate are often the precondition for resolution of the more harrowing and perplexing issues of the day," Malloy said.

Tenure and academic freedom at Catholic universities became an issue last year when Catholic University removed the Rev. Charles Curran from the classroom for challenging church teachings on a range of moral issues. Catholic University, unlike Notre Dame, is chartered and controlled by the Vatican.

"Notre Dame must remain an open forum where diverse view-

points can be freely and critically discussed," Malloy said.

Malloy — who is known to students and faculty by his childhood nickname, "Monk" — promised to bring more women and minorities into higher education at Notre Dame.

He also pledged to maintain the primary importance of academics at a school famed for its athletics.

"We will attempt to excel in every form of intercollegiate athletics, but not at the price of distorting our primary role as educators and moral guides," he said. "If we discover instances of misjudgment or abuse, we will strive speedily to rectify that situation."

The daylong program of religious and academic ritual began with Malloy's celebration of a morning Mass and ended five hours later with the formal installation.

## TV scientists to appear at Berea

BEREA, Ky. — Prominent scientists James Burke and Carl Sagan will participate in the rededication of the Berea College science building Oct. 22-23, according to the school's news bureau.

Burke, author and host of public television's "The Day the Universe Changed," and Sagan, astronomer, author and host of public TV's "Cosmos" series, will speak Oct. 22 at symposiums in Phelps Stokes Chapel.

Burke will speak on "Science, Technology and Change" at 1 p.m. Sagan's topic, "The Role of Science and Public Policy," is scheduled for 3 p.m. Questions-and-answer sessions will follow both presentations.

Samuel Hurst, a University of Tennessee research physicist and Oak Ridge National Laboratory consultant, will be the principal speaker at the Oct. 23 rededication ceremony.

The \$5.5 million renovation and expansion project was completed last year.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1987

## Maysville gets 275-employee seat-cover plant

By Alecia Swasy

Herald-Leader business writer

**MAYSVILLE** — TechnoTrim Inc., a joint venture between two Japanese and American companies, plans to build an auto seat-cover plant here, employing about 275 people.

The plant is the 24th auto-related company to come to Kentucky since Toyota Motor Corp. picked Georgetown for its 3,000-employee auto assembly plant. A recent stream of spinoff industries has created more jobs than Toyota, state officials said.

"Those plants have brought us worldwide recognition in the automotive market" and have brought nearly 4,000 jobs to the state, said Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

Earlier in the day, Collins announced a plant expansion at Emerson Electric Co.'s Sealmaster Bearings plant in Morehead, adding 70 jobs.

"It's days like this that make it a real pleasure to be governor of Kentucky," Collins said.

TechnoTrim and Emerson Electric will receive some state money for training workers. State officials said the packages were not final.

Company officials at Emerson said incentives were important in deciding where to expand.

A recent stream of spinoff industries has created more jobs than Toyota, state officials said.

The competition between states for jobs created by expansion or new plants has become "ferocious," said Phil Knisely, president of Emerson's Power Transmission division. One governor offered to "do anything but go to jail" to get Emerson to move the jobs to that state, he said.

Easy access to Honda's Marysville, Ohio, plant was one of the main reasons TechnoTrim chose to build its \$6 million plant in Maysville, officials said.

The plant is the third for TechnoTrim, owned by the automotive systems group Johnson Controls Inc. of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Tachi-S Co. Ltd. of Tokyo. It will supply seat covers to the Honda plant in Ohio.

Johnson Controls, which also operates seat plants in Georgetown and Cadiz, is negotiating with a second Japanese company, Arakawa Shatai, to build another seat-cover plant in Kentucky. It will employ about 300 workers.

That plant will supply seat covers to Johnson Control's Georgetown plant, which will make the seats for the Toyota factory.

Construction of the Maysville plant, a 100,000-square-foot building, will begin in October and be finished in March.

Most of the employees will be hired from the Maysville area. Some engineers and technicians will come from Japan.

Meanwhile, the expansion of Emerson's plant in Morehead will shift 70 jobs from its Sealmaster Bearings assembly department in Aurora, Ill. Sealmaster makes bearings used in various industries.

Lower labor costs was the main reason to move the jobs to Kentucky. The Morehead workers are paid \$5 less an hour than the union-represented workers in Illinois, Knisely said.

The move will cost \$1.2 million, mostly for new equipment and facilities. The Morehead-Rowan County Industrial Development Authority gave the company \$50,000 to assist in the move.

## BUSINESS DIGEST

### IN THE REGION

**MORE JOBS.** Gov. Martha Layne Collins announced yesterday that TechnoTrim Inc., a manufacturer of automotive seat covers, will build a 100,000-square-foot plant in Mason County and hire 275 people to supply seat covers to the Honda assembly plant in Marysville, Ohio. Production is to begin next June. Also, Sealwater Bearings will move its bearing assembly plant from Aurora, Ill., to its Morehead plant and add 70 jobs.

## KSU's Burse seeks Texas Southern post

Kentucky State University President Raymond Burse is one of four finalists for the presidency of Texas Southern University in Houston.

Burse confirmed his candidacy yesterday and said he would go to Houston next week to be interviewed by the Texas Southern Board of Trustees.

Burse said the post is attractive because Texas Southern, with 7,500 students, is three times larger than Kentucky State and has an assortment of graduate programs, including a law school. Kentucky State, in Frankfort, has only one graduate program, a master's in public administration.

Both Texas Southern and Kentucky State are historically black schools. Burse, an attorney, has been president of Kentucky State for five years. He said he is not dissatisfied with his current job, but periodically is approached about jobs elsewhere and was interested enough in Texas Southern to apply.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, September 25, 1987

## In our view

### Erasing a negative statistic

The substantial increases in enrollment at Morehead State University, Ashland Community College and Marshall University are a positive sign that more young people are opting for college and a negative statistic is being erased.

Kentucky has the nation's lowest percentage of high school graduates who go on to college. Thus, it is not surprising that the state also ranks last in the percentage of adults with college degrees. Kentucky leads all other states in the percentage of adults who do not have a high school degree. Those facts have an immeasurable negative impact on economic development in Kentucky and must be erased.

Morehead State and Ashland Community College get the bulk of their students

from eastern Kentucky. Part of the record enrollment enjoyed by Marshall this fall has been attributed to attracting more Kentucky and Ohio students as a result of the new reduction in out-of-state fees the university is offering area students.

Thus, we view the enrollment increases as an indication that a higher percentage of young people from this region are going to college. We hope enough of them eventually earn degrees to move the state out of last place in percentage of college graduates.

The enrollment increases are more than just good news for the individual schools and their communities. They are good news for the entire region — both for the present and in the future.

# KSU chief to interview at university in Houston

By Virginia Anderson  
Herald-Leader staff writer

Raymond Burse, president of Kentucky State University, will interview for a second time next week for the presidency of Texas Southern University.

Burse, president of KSU since 1982, said a private search firm approached him in July to see if he would be interested in applying for the position.

He went to Houston in August to interview with a search committee, he said.

"I agreed to go sort of as a fact-finding mission," Burse said yesterday. "At that time, I asked an awful lot of questions."

Burse said he had learned that the university, with an enrollment of 7,200, operated on a budget of \$55 million to \$60 million and that it had two programs on a doctoral level. It also has a law school and a college of pharmacy and health sciences.

While Burse said he was not "looking to leave" Frankfort, the president's job at Texas Southern "represents a good opportunity."

"Another thing that makes it exciting is the support that education receives in Texas," he said.

Burse said he would be in Houston for two or three days next week for the interviews.

He said he did not expect to hear anything definite on the job until late October.

Texas Southern has no president now. Robert J. Terry, its interim president, was killed in an automobile accident two weeks ago, said Charles Smith, the university's director of media relations.

Smith said three other candidates were being considered for the job. He said he did not know when the selection committee would decide on the post.

Texas Southern was founded in 1947.

Burse, a Hopkinsville native, is a graduate of Centre College, Harvard Law School and a Rhodes Scholar. During his five years at KSU, he has come under fire for some of his personnel policies and was criticized when a former employee won a \$28,000 judgment against the university.

KSU regent George Wilson criticized Burse last year for a high turnover in personnel at KSU.

Burse has criticized some things himself, most notably the Frankfort Country Club's refusal to admit blacks. He was twice turned down for membership in the club.

In addition to those problems, Burse has faced some other problems at KSU. It is the only Kentucky university to have dropped in enrollment this fall.

Burse said yesterday that those problems would not be a factor in his decision.

"I think any president goes through periods of highs and lows," he said. "I have had four or five job offers every year I've been here but have turned them down

because of my commitment to this institution."

Another issue, he said, is whether he would want to leave Kentucky.

He said he has "debated and debated" whether he would want to move.

The death of his father and of his wife's mother last year could make him more likely to accept an offer now than before, he said, because his family ties to Kentucky would not be as strong.

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, September 26, 1987

## Burse is interested in Texas job

FRANKFORT (AP) — Kentucky State University President Raymond Burse has confirmed that he is one of four finalists for the presidency of Texas Southern University in Houston.

Burse said Thursday that he will fly to Houston next week to be interviewed by the Texas Southern Board of Trustees.

Burse, an attorney who has been president of Kentucky State for five years, said the post is attractive because Texas Southern is three times larger than Kentucky State and has an assortment of graduate programs.

He said he is not dissatisfied with his current job, but periodically is approached about jobs elsewhere and was interested enough in Texas Southern to apply.

Both Texas Southern and Kentucky State are historically black schools.

# Non-traditional students enroll in greater numbers at EKU

By Jeffrey Marx

Herald-Leader staff writer

**RICHMOND** — Karen Salisbury is 31, a wife and mother of two. She is also back in school, an undergraduate at Eastern Kentucky University.

"My little girl thinks it's great," Mrs. Salisbury said. "She says, 'Mom has to do her homework when I do mine.'"

The two sit, books open before them, at a kitchen table in a trailer house on campus. Mrs. Salisbury said, "We're adjusting."

So are another 2,100 or so "non-traditional" students — those 25 and older — at EKU.

More non-traditional students than ever before are seeking degrees at EKU and other state universities, education officials said.

Last year, according to the state Council on Higher Education, more than 39 percent of the state universities' 90,777 undergraduate students were 25 or older.

The total number of non-traditional students this fall was not available yet but was expected to be even higher.

The increasing numbers are no accident.

State and school officials have targeted non-traditional students and have succeeded in luring many into classrooms. The Kentucky National Guard has contributed with financial support and incentive programs for members who return to school.

EKU, with a special effort, has attracted record numbers of non-traditional students.

The impact has been considerable.

In the fall of 1985, after five straight years of declining enrollment, EKU had 12,229 students, its lowest enrollment of the decade. This fall, enrollment has increased for the second straight year, to about 13,000, boosted by non-traditional students.

"The traditional student base is declining. You have to look elsewhere," said Les Grigsby, EKU's director of admissions. "Two years ago we took a look at the needs and special concerns of non-traditional students. I think that's made a difference."

In 1985, EKU had 1,722 students 25 and older.

Grigsby's staff determined that EKU had to be "more accessible ... all over southeast Kentucky."

Informational meetings were held in Lexington, Harrodsburg, Middlesboro and Corbin, among other cities, so faculty and staff members could talk to potential students.

In 1986, EKU's number of non-traditional students increased to 1,939. And this year, Grigsby projected, the number should go to about 2,100.

"That shows well for Eastern, not just because they're increasing" the number of non-traditional students "but they're increasing in a non-metropolitan area," said Norman Snider, a spokesman for the education council.

Usually, a school in a metropolitan area is most likely to attract older students, Snider said.

Last year, the University of Louisville had the most non-traditional students in the state, with more than half of its 20,710 students 25 and older.

The adjustment for non-traditional students who return after years away from school is not always easy.

But several older students said that any sacrifices were worth it — even if they're not invited to many fraternity parties.

Mrs. Salisbury said she returned to school, with two years of credits from Pikeville College, because she wanted to become a high school teacher. Mrs. Salisbury has worked as a secretary and her husband as a coal broker.

She said that getting her degree would help provide financial security for her family.

Meanwhile, she is comfortable with campus life. But she notices changes.

"It's different now," Mrs. Salisbury said. "A lot more of the studying is on your own."

Gloria Smith, 37, a sergeant in the National Guard and mother of three teens, said she was back in school for two reasons: self-fulfillment and career goals.

Her schedule is hectic — 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. five days a week with the Guard, classes at the University of Kentucky four nights a week. And with the Guard, "We drill every third weekend."

Where does this leave her children? "Sometimes one of the children attends classes with me," Mrs. Smith said. "It's a family affair."

"At first I felt out of place with all the people on campus. But as the first semester wore on, I made acquaintances. Now I feel like I belong."

As a Guard member, Mrs. Smith receives benefits to help with tuition.

Last year, 661 Kentucky Guard members received state tuition assistance, and more than 400 applied for federal assistance, said Capt. John Roth, civilian education officer for the Guard. This year, those numbers are up to 758 with state money and more than 500 applying for federal aid.

Partially responsible for the increase in enrollment are new regulations that require higher education for certain promotions, Roth said. With high-technology equipment, "We've got to have educated people," he said.

Roth has met with officials of state schools to make them aware of the Guard's tuition-assistance programs.

As a result, "several schools have given briefings at particular (Guard) units," Roth said. Getting members back to school "is a gradual process."

Once back, said Major Mike Sullivan of Lexington, a 42-year-old Guard member, EKU undergraduate, and husband and father of two, the biggest challenge is finding time for everything.

"I really enjoy going to school," he said.

# ACC project rises to top of priority list

By ROGER ALFORD

Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — A proposed new learning-resource center at Ashland Community College has been officially placed at the top of a construction priority list by the University of Kentucky board of trustees, ACC Director Anthony Newberry said Thursday.

Now officials at the two-year college are trying to ensure that the project clears two remaining hurdles — approval by the Council

on Higher Education and funding by the Kentucky General Assembly.

"We've got an excellent opportunity here, and I don't think we ought to let it slip away," said Bruce Leslie, chairman of the ACC advisory board, during a meeting Thursday.

The project has been on the drawing board for about 11 years, but has always ranked too low a priority to be funded by the legislature.

The trustees have tabbed the new ACC building as the most urgently needed capital project in the community-college system, the first time ACC has attained the top spot on the list.

The Council on Higher Education will review the UK board's capital-expansion plan, which includes the ACC building, and make recommendations to the legislature on which projects should receive funding.

Although the lack of a quorum

prevented the ACC advisory board from taking any action at Thursday's meeting, members discussed possible ways to draw support from state legislators for the new building.

A suggestion that area legislators be invited for a tour of the college's existing building received generally favorable reviews.

"If we drop the ball this time, then we ought to kick ourselves because we do have the thrust from UK," Leslie said. That momentum,

he said, is beneficial because some communities that do not have a project of their own may support ACC's venture just because the board of trustees recommended it.

Officials from the Council on Higher Education may see some lobbying for the proposed building, which would contain a library, learning-resource center, classrooms, laboratories and offices, when they come to Ashland Monday for a public hearing on a proposed tuition increase at the

state's colleges and universities, Newberry said.

Because student enrollment is increasing at a record-setting pace, Newberry contends that the additional building is critically needed.

The college's unofficial student enrollment for the fall semester stood at 2,286 as of Wednesday, a 14.8 percent increase over last year.

Providing parking areas for the growing student population also has

proven difficult at the college. But in the proposed construction project, ACC officials have included plans for a new parking lot.

Newberry has said that as many as 200 students and community residents are forced to park off campus and walk long distances to ACC.

## In our view

# What do the scores mean?

Kentucky students scored well above the national average on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) but, despite improvement, remained below the national average on the American College Test (ACT).

So what? What do scores on the nation's two leading college entrance examinations tell us about how well Kentucky schools are preparing young people for post-secondary education? Probably not much. On both the state and national level, the significance of the annual results on the two tests is overrated.

There is no validity in using the SAT scores, in comparing Kentucky students with those in other states. The reason is simple: Only 4,290 Kentucky students took the 1987 SAT. With few exceptions, they are the top high school seniors who plan to attend either an out-of-state university or a private college.

By contrast, 69 percent of Connecticut's high school seniors took the 1987 SAT. In other states, more than half the seniors take the SAT. Obviously, the average score achieved by the top seniors in Kentucky should be higher than the average score recorded by half the seniors in another state. If Kentucky's SAT scores were NOT well above the national average, there would be cause for real concern.

Since every state university in Kentucky requires students to take the ACT, it

is a much more popular test among the state's high school seniors. A total of 23,117 Kentuckians took the 1987 ACT.

Kentucky students scored an average of 18.3 on the '87 test. That's an improvement of 0.2 over last year's state average and comes at a time when the national average dropped by 0.1 to 18.7.

One can use those results to conclude that, while still below the national average, Kentucky students are improving when compared to the rest of the nation. However, the change in score is so minute as to make such a conclusion invalid.

SAT and ACT scores are far more valuable to the individual students who take them than they are in judging the quality of education in individual states or schools. A student can look at his or her score on either entrance exam and assess how he or she ranks against other seniors across the nation. Although some students who score poorly on the tests go on to do well in college, studies have found a direct correlation on what students score on the exams and how well they perform in college.

In short, the ACT and SAT are tests of individual preparedness for college. Because of the variations in the number of students taking the exams, they are not a fair measurement of how well a state is preparing students for higher education.



# Legislators take sides against higher tuition

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky university students opposed to an unexpected tuition increase got some encouragement from state lawmakers yesterday.

"To change the rules in the middle of the game is simply an unacceptable way to do business," state Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, said during a meeting of the interim joint Committee on Education.

The Council on Higher Education is holding public hearings on the possibility of raising tuition at the state's eight public universities in January, in the middle of the school year.

The tuition increase is being considered as one way to make

up shortfalls in tax revenue.

David Holton, the student member of the council and a law student at the University of Kentucky, told the legislators that a tuition increase would reverse recent increases in enrollment.

"It's going to chase students away," Holton said.

Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead, agreed that students should not have to make up the lost revenue.

"Putting it on the backs of the students is saying that students are the only ones who benefit from higher education in this state, and that's not true," Blevins said.

The council is scheduled to consider raising tuition at a meeting in early November.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1987

# Tuition rise would hurt students, lawmakers say

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — University students in Kentucky opposed to midyear tuition increases received some encouragement from state lawmakers yesterday.

"To change the rules in the middle of the game is simply an unacceptable way to do business," state Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, said during a meeting of the interim joint Committee on Education.

The Council on Higher Education is holding public hearings on possible tuition increases at the eight public universities in January, during the middle of the current school year. The next hearing is scheduled Monday at Ashland Community College.

The council is also considering a change in the way tuition rates are set. They are now based pri-

marily on per capita income in the state.

The increases are being considered as one way to make up state tax revenues lost in recent budget cuts.

David Holton, the student member of the council and a law student at the University of Kentucky, told lawmakers that a tuition increase would reverse recent increases in enrollment.

"It's going to chase students away," Holton said.

Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead, agreed.

"Putting it on the backs of the students is saying that students are the only ones who benefit from higher education," Blevins said.

The council is scheduled to consider the subject at a meeting in early November.



# End school inequalities

**T**HE ADVOCATES of equal educational opportunity for Kentucky's schoolchildren saved what was perhaps their biggest gun for last. Dr. Kern Alexander, president of Western Kentucky University and a nationally recognized authority on school finance, was the final witness in the lawsuit challenging the inequalities between rich and poor school districts in Kentucky.

Dr. Alexander condemned the state for allowing small, independent school districts to become "enclaves of wealth" amid impoverished county districts, ignoring the state Constitution's requirement that an "efficient" system of public education be provided for all children. The independent district of Anchorage, wealthiest in the state, came in for particular criticism, but it's just one of a number of small districts which enjoy what Dr. Alexander called quasi-public school systems.

Not all the small districts are wealthy, of course. Some, kept in business because of local pride or

other reasons, barely stay afloat. Thirteen have fewer than 500 students, and thus are too small to have an adequate curriculum. That's another form of the inefficiency the Constitution would seem to forbid.

But the main question is money. The richest districts, despite state programs that partially equalize financing, have nearly twice as much to spend per pupil as the poorest ones. Another witness, Arnold Guess, an associate superintendent with the state Department of Education, provided a graphic illustration. If our highways were financed like the schools, he noted, Interstate 75 would be four-laned through the richer counties, narrow to two lanes in middle-income regions, and be reduced to gravel (or dirt) in the poorest counties.

If we thought as much of the minds of our children as we do of our automobiles, things would be ordered differently. Franklin Circuit Court has received powerful testimony that it's time for the judiciary to enforce the constitutional requirement for efficient schools.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1987

## Ashland learning center gets priority

**ASHLAND, Ky.** — The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees has placed a proposed learning-resource center for Ashland Community College at the top of a construction priority list.

Now officials at the two-year college are trying to ensure that the project is approved by the Council on Higher Education and funded by the General Assembly, said Anthony Newberry, the school's director.

The project was proposed about 11 years ago, but has always ranked too low a priority to be funded by the legislature.

—The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, September 26, 1987

## Students protest tuition increases

**FRANKFORT (AP)** — Kentucky university students opposed to unexpected tuition increases this year and next got some encouragement from state lawmakers.

"To change the rules in the middle of the game is simply an unacceptable way to do business," state Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, said during a meeting of the interim joint Committee on Education on Friday.

The Council on Higher Education is conducting a series of public hearings on the possibility of increasing tuition at the eight public universities in January, during the middle of the current school year. The council is also pondering a change in the method of setting tuition rates, which are now based primarily on per-capita income in the state.

# Rowan expansion, new Mason plant to bring 345 jobs

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE  
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Gov. Martha Layne Collins breached the so-called "Winchester Wall" Thursday to announce expansion of a bearings plant at Morehead and a new seat covers plant in Maysville.

Collins said the Sealmaster bearings plant will add 70 new jobs when a \$1.2 million expansion is completed. The TechnoTrim Inc. plant, which will manufacture seat covers, will employ 275 in Mason County.

The Collins administration has been criticized for emphasizing economic development in central Kentucky, particularly the new Toyota plant at Georgetown, while neglecting other parts of

the state. Last year some eastern Kentucky legislators began calling the area bounded by Louisville, Lexington and Covington the "Golden Triangle," and said the state was oblivious of development east of the "Winchester Wall."

But Thursday Collins told local officials at Morehead: "When growth occurs in any corner of Kentucky, we all benefit."

Incentives from the local industrial authority and cheaper wages were two of the reasons Sealmaster officials said they picked Morehead as the site for expansion.

Sealmaster, a division of Emerson Power Transmission, Emerson Electric Co., now employs about 250 people at its

is moving from an Aurora, Ill., plant. The company is based in Aurora.

He said the equipment at Aurora is aging. Rather than replace that line, company officials began looking at other sites two years ago.

Local officials met with Emerson representatives in August 1986.

Through the Morehead-Rowan County Industrial Authority, Sealmaster was offered \$50,000 for help with moving expenses and assist-

ance in paving the plant's parking lot.

The state is offering assistance in training employees, though the details on that are not yet available.

Knisely also cited the difference in wage expense. At Aurora, where employees are represented by a union, wages are about \$5 higher per hour. The Morehead plant is not unionized.

Construction on the expansion

will get under way Oct. 1, with completion expected in 6 to 9 months.

About \$750,000 of the estimated expansion cost will be for equipment and building. The bearing assembly operation requires a 60-foot-by-150-foot environmentally-controlled "clean room" that will have to be added to the plant.

The rest of the cost will be for training and employee-related expenses.

Morehead State University, which has in the past worked with Sealmaster in robotics programs,

may assist with training programs.

Other sites were considered for the expansion, Knisely said during a question-and-answer session with the media after the announcement.

"Today the competition for expansion of additional business is as fierce as it's ever been," he said.

The additional jobs, mostly hourly wage, will boost the plant's payroll by about \$1 million.

In Maysville, Collins welcomed TechnoTrim, a company expected to supply seat covers for the Honda automobiles produced at the Marysville, Ohio, assembly plant.

Construction of that one 100,000-square-foot facility will begin this fall and is scheduled for completion by March 1.

Production on a limited basis will begin sometime in June of next year.

According to TechnoTrim president Kiyoshi Saito, some engineers and technicians from Japan will be temporarily assigned to the new plant to aid in employee training and plant start-up.

Announcements on job application procedures for TechnoTrim will be made after Jan. 1.

Maysville was selected as the plant site after company, state and local officials met.

TechnoTrim operations are directed from corporate headquarters in Ann Arbor, Mich. The firm is a joint venture between Johnson Controls Automotive Systems Group, in Ann Arbor, and Tachi-S Co. Ltd., headquartered in Tokyo. Each is the largest independent supplier of automotive seating in its respective market.

Johnson now operates two plants in Kentucky, at Georgetown and Cadiz.

Morehead plant. That plant has been here more than a decade.

Phil Knisely, president of

Emerson, said the additional jobs would come with a bearing assembly department the company

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1987

## Tuition increase would harm many, foes say

### Hearing is last on proposal to raise college students' costs at midyear

By Tom Daykin

Northeastern Kentucky bureau

ASHLAND — For the third time in a week, Council on Higher Education members yesterday heard administrators and students recite their reasons for opposing a tuition increase proposed for state universities.

Members of the council's finance committee have not decided whether to recommend a tuition increase to the full council, committee vice chairman Terry McBrayer said yesterday.

"The \$9 million (budget cut) has got to come from somewhere," McBrayer told students and administrators at the hearing at Ashland Community College.

Council members will decide Nov. 5 whether to raise tuition effective in January. The council is considering such a midyear tuition increase to help offset a \$9.4 million budget cut that occurred after state revenues were less than predicted.

Yesterday's hearing was the last of three held by the council's finance committee.

Some opponents of the tuition increase yesterday talked about revenue and enrollments. Jim Kitchen talked about dreams.

Kitchen, an Ashland Community College student, told state Council on Higher Education members that his mother dropped out of high school to give birth to him. He talked about living with his grandparents after his parents divorced, and how he was a burden on them.

"I think I have enough money to complete the second semester if you raise tuition costs," Kitchen said. "But if you do raise tuition costs, so many people out there might not realize their dream, and instead might end up like my grandparents and my mother."

"Don't raise tuition. Don't kill dreams that do exist."

Charles Wethington, chancellor of UK's community college system, said a midyear tuition increase would violate an implied contract between students and universities. He also said such an increase would have a "chilling effect" on enrollment.

Steve Strathmann, student government president at Morehead State, said a midyear tuition increase would be paid by students and their families because government financial aid has already been set for the school year. He said it was unfair to "change rules in the middle of the game."

Debra O'Regan, an Ashland Community College student, said a tuition increase would be "disastrous" to those like herself — older,

non-traditional students who are single parents.

"We would be forced to forsake our hopes of a better future," she said. "We would have to drop out."

J.R. Osborne, student government president at Prestonsburg Community College, said students from economically depressed Eastern Kentucky needed access to higher education. He said a tuition increase would cut off that access.

"Many are the first in their family to attend college," Osborne said about his fellow students. "The bonds of poverty are just beginning to be broken."

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

## President says Yale shouldn't get gay label

New York Times News Service

NEW HAVEN — A sternly worded, three-page letter from the president of Yale University has been sent to 2,000 volunteer fundraisers, rebutting a story in The Wall Street Journal depicting Yale as "a gay school."

An official with the Yale Alumni Fund said the letter was sent to calm angered alumni and potential donors who contacted Yale after the story appeared on the Journal's Leisure and Arts page Aug. 4.

The article, "Lipsticks and Lords: Yale's New Look," was a first-person essay written by a freelance writer, Julie V. Iovine. It described how the 284-year-old university had changed since she graduated in 1977. Though much of the essay dealt with fraternities and campus party rituals, the first third stated, "Suddenly, Yale has a reputation as a gay school."

Yale's president, Benno C. Schmidt Jr., attacked the article as "journalistic drivel" and dismissed its Yale-turned-gay theme as an impression from a few students extrapolated into "an extremely misleading picture of the student body."

Iovine's thesis was based on her insights as a part-time New Haven resident and on three interviews she said she conducted with Yale students. One student told Iovine that before registering last September she had received a "notice" that one in four Yale students was homosexual.

But Schmidt said in his letter, dated Sept. 17, that no one at Yale knew of any mailing stating that 25 percent of Yale's 10,000 students were homosexual. He added that no one knew how many gay students attended Yale. He said a 1986 survey in The Yale Daily News stated that 3 percent of the males and 1 percent of the women in 11 of the university's 12 colleges were homosexual.

Iovine, 32, is married to a Yale professor. She is now working on an article for The Yale Alumni Magazine.

## U of L to add 8 condom machines

Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — The University of Louisville will put eight condom vending machines around the college in an effort to promote safe sex and hinder the spread of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

School officials expect critics to argue the university is promoting sex, but say their main goal is education.

"I'm really most concerned ... they pick up the literature that will be there with the machines and use that literature," said Dale Adams, a university vice president.

There is already one condom machine at the student health center, but after the university picks a vendor, eight more will be put in the undergraduate dorms, fraternities and a sorority.

University officials said 1,200 students would have access to the machines once they were in place.

Several students said they were glad the university was trying to fight AIDS, a fatal disease that is spread by certain intimate sexual contact, blood transfusions and hypodermic needles.

# Deadline set for students to back UK radio station

By Brad Cooper  
Herald-Leader UK correspondent

Organizers of a radio station at the University of Kentucky have until Thanksgiving to show their board of directors that UK students are willing to help pay for the station.

If the backers cannot show student support, Radio Free Lexington might have to abandon its two-year effort for a student-run radio station, board members said.

"We just felt it was make or break time as far as getting support," said Kenny Arington, student chairman of the board for the station, which has been granted the call letters WRFL by the Federal Communications Commission.

"It was time for students to find out for sure if they're getting a radio station," he said.

Board members set a deadline because they thought it was time for the group to honor financial commitments it received from former UK President Otis A. Singletary and Lexington Mayor Scotty Baesler, said Jack Blanton, a board member and UK's vice chancellor for administration.

WRFL received a non-commercial license from the FCC in May for the proposed 300-watt station.

The FM station, which would broadcast at 88.1 on the radio dial and cover an 8.2-mile radius, would play rock music not available on most Lexington stations.

Proposed programming also includes blocks of special types of music, including rhythm and blues, country, metal, jazz and reggae.

UK and Urban County Government last year each pledged \$42,500 to help meet the estimated costs needed for initial equipment purchases and three-year operating expenses.

The group has raised \$16,000 in the community.

That \$101,000 would have been enough, but WRFL discovered in July that it would need \$15,000 more to renovate a room in the UK student center. The organizers had hoped they could use a room in Miller Hall that would not require renovation.

Raising that \$15,000 is the last obstacle WRFL must clear before going on the air, said Mark Beaty, program director.

To help raise the money, WRFL wants full-time undergraduate students to pay \$1 each a semester, possibly beginning in January.

The fee would have to be approved by the UK board of trustees.

To gauge support for the fee, WRFL is asking students in a survey this week whether they would be willing to pay \$1 a semester.

The survey is scheduled to be completed Friday, said Shirley Slayton, an administrative assistant at the UK Survey Research Center. Results could be compiled by Monday, she said.

The station's general manager, Scott Ferguson, said he thought students would support the fee.

He said he thought the \$1-a-semester fee was a bargain. "How many hours do you have to listen to get your dollar back?"

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

## Lexington seminary to install head

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Dr. William O. Paulsell will be installed Sunday as the 13th president of Lexington Theological Seminary.

Paulsell, who joined the 122-year-old seminary as a dean and professor in 1981, was named president on Aug. 5 to replace Dr. Daniel Cobb. Cobb, who had become president last fall, died of a heart attack Feb. 23.

The inauguration, at Central Christian Church on Short Street in Lexington, will run from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. The public is invited, and a reception will follow.